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INTERNATIONAL

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EATHER —PARIS: Friday, partly cloudy with o showers. Temps. 13-27 (55-81). Saturday, sunny. LON- day, sunny. Temps. 13-24 (55-75). Saturday, similar. — Moderate. ROME: Friday, partly cloudy. Temps.). NEW YORK: Friday, sunny. Temps. 19-29 (66-84).

DDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	I.£22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Reals
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Visiting Senators Report

Kosygin Affirms mit on Backfire

By Anthony Austin

COW, Aug. 30 (NYT) — Six U.S. senators said today have been assured by Pre- exei Kosygin that the Soviet nent is fully committed, un- terms of the new strategic aty with the United States, improve the capabilities or ion rate of its Backfire

enators, headed by Joseph r., D-Del., the chairman of opean affairs subcommittee Senate Foreign Relations ttee, saw Mr. Kosygin for urs yesterday at the conclu- three days of talks with So- icials. Their principal pur- coming here was to tell the government of the U.S. concerns about the treaty, the kinds of reservations be attached to the treaty he Senate voted on it.

Unsigned Statement

of the concerns, Sen. Biden premier, was that the Sovi- rtaking in regard to Back- mber, which enhances Soviet rity in the European theater, made a part of the treaty the Vienna summit last it was contained in an un- tatement and an oral assur- Leonid Brezhnev, the Sovi- dent and party leader. w of that, Sen. Biden said, ate was virtually certain to reservation instructing the t to abrogate the treaty if iet Union were discovered producing more than 30 bombers a year (the limit by Mr. Brezhnev) or to be ng the aircraft's capabili-

Kosygin, Sen. Biden said, d amazement that there be any question about the of the Soviet commitment Backfire bomber. "Mr. ," he said, "indicated abso- hat he thought that the ns made by Mr. Brezhnev integral part of the treaty, if they were violated, that e a violation of the treaty said — and I'm paraphras- It's part of the treaty, and if ate it, then obviously we hat you are not going to e treaty.' said the Soviet people have commitment — the whole nows it. He said, 'You can people in the street. They at we promised not to build an 30, and if we build more we violate it, and we under- hat you will react.' " The was said to have added, "If United States] violate a n of the treaty, then we will w from the treaty."

Biden said he told Mr. Ko- as he had told the Soviet they had met earlier — Senate was likely to attach ther "clarifications" to the One would make clear that to the treaty, restricting edom to deploy Cruise mis- Europe, would not be pro- in any way beyond its expi- late of Dec. 31, 1981. An- ould stipulate that nothing reaty could inhibit existing of collaboration between ited States and its NATO The third would state that ty's related documents had e force as the treaty itself. if Mr. Kosygin indicated Soviet government found reservations objectionable, en said:

ve the absolutely indelible ion that the Soviet Union and accepts what we are do, that they are prepared pt the understandings and ions I outlined, that they will not abrogate the SALT-2 treaty because of them, that they are willing to swallow them."

Sen. Richard Lugar of Indiana, the only Republican in the group, was less optimistic. The exchange of views with Mr. Kosygin and other Soviet officials, including selected members of the Supreme Soviet, could have lent itself to varying interpretations, he said.

"I hope Sen. Biden is correct," he added, "but when the Soviets are finally asked to take a look at these reservations, considerable debate might ensue."

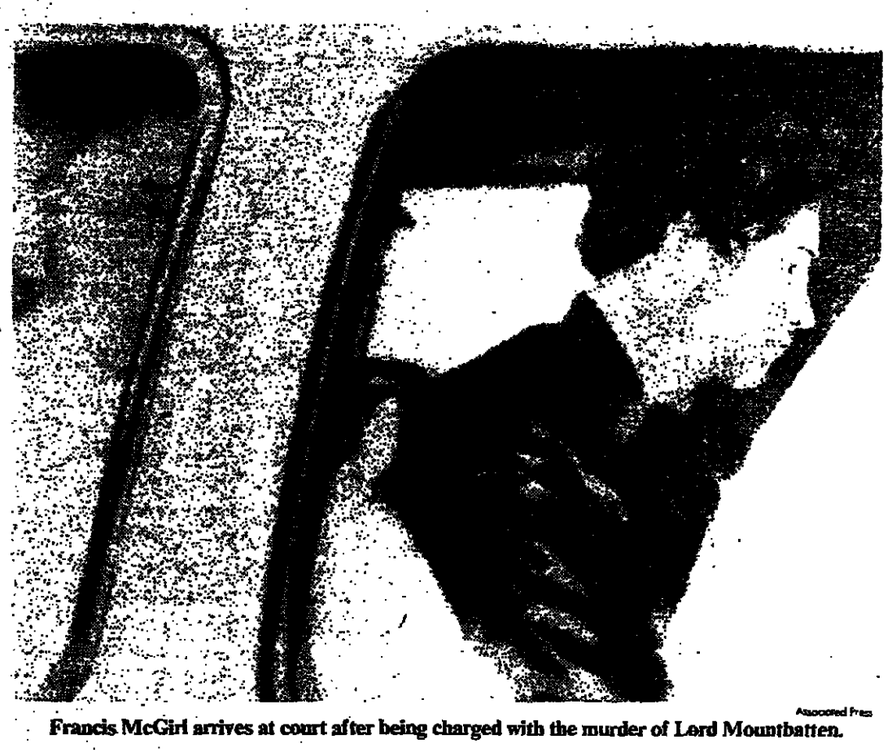
The four other senators in the group were Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich.; Sen. David Boren, D-Okla.; Sen. William Bradley, D-N.J. and Sen. David Pryor, D-Ark.

Sen. Boren Issues Warning

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (WP) — Sen. David Boren, D-Okla., while asserting he remains undecided on ratification of the SALT-2 treaty, said he now has no doubt after the talks here with Soviet officials and briefings at NATO headquarters in Brussels that the Russians seek superiority over the United States in conventional arms, tactical theater weapons and counterforce strength, and that the United States "must take action to ensure equality" in these areas.

4 Die in Canary Islands

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Aug. 30 (AP) — Four persons were killed and a number injured today when a military truck crashed into several vehicles near here, police said. The accident occurred after the hydraulic brakes of the truck failed, they said.



Associated Press

Francis McGirl arrives at court after being charged with the murder of Lord Mountbatten.

5 Months of Barrages, Air Strikes

Southern Lebanon Devastated

By Edward Cody

TYRE, Lebanon, Aug. 30 (WP) — Five months of intensified Israeli air strikes against Palestinian guerrillas and relentless artillery pounding by Israel and its Lebanese Christian allies have devastated southern Lebanon, turning the rocky border hills into a virtual free-fire zone.

The concentrated attacks with 155mm and 175mm artillery, rockets and U.S.-supplied jet fighters have taken a high toll in civilian Lebanese and Palestinian casualties. They have emptied many Lebanese towns, villages and farmlands across a 15-mile-deep swath of Lebanese territory stretching along the border from the Mediterranean coast to the foothills of Mount Hermon.

Despite the presence of UN peacekeepers, the border hills have been turned into the main battleground for the struggle between Israeli armed forces and Palestinian guerrillas, moving the principal line of conflict northward into Lebanon instead of along the Israeli border.

The Lebanese government estimates that 175,000 Lebanese civilians have fled the border-area bombardments since Israel launched its policy of pre-emptive attacks against the Palestinians in April. In addition, more than 50,000 Palestinian civilians have fled the shelling and bombing of their refugee camps around the hard-hit city of Tyre, 15 miles north of the border, according to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sidon, 35 miles north of the frontier, and Beirut, the capital, are filling with squatter families camping out in empty apartments, unfinished buildings and warehouses — or simply under a tarp stretched between a tree and the family pickup truck loaded with salvaged household goods.

This exodus adds to the dislocation caused by an estimated 300,000 Lebanese who were already displaced by fighting during the 1975-76 civil war against the backdrop of Lebanon's 300,000 Palestinians refugees. It means that about one-quarter of the total population of Lebanon, at some point in the last several years, has been reduced to refugee status.

• U.S. condemns Israeli raids into Lebanon. Story: Page 2.

Deaths Survey

An official Lebanese study prepared for U.S. State Department found 96 Lebanese civilians, including 21 women and 30 children, have been killed since April 1 in shellings and air raids. The study

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Suspected IRA Men

2 Accused of Killing Lord Mountbatten

From Agency Dispatches

DUBLIN, Aug. 30 — Two suspected members of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army — one regarded as a time-bomb expert — were charged today with the murder of Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

Irish police said they also were holding an unspecified number of men for questioning after a search in the border county of Donegal. The IRA claimed responsibility for the blast.

The police identified the suspects in the bombing Monday that blew apart the fishing boat of the 79-year-old war hero as Francis McGirl, 24, and Thomas McMahon, 31, and said they lived in counties in the Irish Republic adjoining the border with Northern Ireland. The two were held without bond for a special court hearing Oct. 2. That is the day after Pope John Paul II is scheduled to end a three-day visit to Ireland.

Mr. McMahon, married with one child, is an upholsterer, but security sources said they regarded him as an acknowledged expert on time-bomb mechanisms. The police said he was acquitted in 1972 on charges he belonged to an outlawed organization. Mr. McGirl is an unmarried farmer. His uncle, John McGirl, was once one of the top six men of the Provisionals' strategy group.

No Plea Entered

Neither suspect spoke during today's court proceedings. They were not required to enter a plea at this stage. The two suspects arrived at the court in a police van escorted by army Land Rovers.

Troops wearing flak jackets and carrying automatic weapons formed a guard in front of the courthouse as the van was driven into an enclosed yard adjoining the building. Civilians were barred from the immediate vicinity. The court is in a side street in west Dublin and is used exclusively for terrorist cases.

Mr. McGirl and Mr. McMahon were picked up Monday morning while driving toward Dublin from the west of Ireland a few hours before a time bomb blasted the Mountbatten boat in Donegal Bay.

The men were arrested at a routine anti-terrorist roadblock about 80 miles from the scene of the explosion. The police said they found traces of nitroglycerin on the men's clothing.

The arresting officer, James Lohan, said that when he stopped the car, Mr. McGirl, who was driving, gave a false name and seemed very nervous. Officer Lohan said he got the impression the car might have been used for an illegal purpose. He later arrested both men on suspicion they belonged to an unlawful organization.

Ordered Released

They were held for three days on charges of possessing explosives, but were ordered released yesterday on "a legal technicality." They were arrested again as they left the courthouse minutes later for questioning in the Mountbatten case.

The Irish government had offered a $225,000 reward for information leading to the killers.

A police source confirmed that known Republican activists throughout the country were being picked up for questioning, but Irish detectives who took part in the overnight raids in Donegal would not give details about the arrests today.

The two accused men could face the gallows if sent for trial and convicted of Lord Mountbatten's murder. The Irish Republic abolished capital punishment for most offenses in 1964, but retained it for some crimes such as killing a policeman or prison officer on duty, or assassinating a foreign head of state, government minister or diplomat.

Lord Mountbatten did not fall into such a category, but hanging is still on the Irish statute book "for furthering the activities of an unlawful organization, including murder, as defined in the Offenses Against the State Act 1939."

Several hours after the explosion, which also killed three others in Lord Mountbatten's party, 18 British soldiers and a civilian were killed in a double bombing in Northern Ireland, the heaviest troop toll in a decade of violence in the British-controlled province.

Associated Press

Draped with the Union Jack, the coffin containing the body of Lord Mountbatten is carried by RAF pall bearers yesterday after it arrived from Ireland at Eastleigh Airport in England.

Associated Press

President Fidel Castro and President Tito review honor guard after Tito's arrival in Cuba for nonaligned talks.

Tito Arrives for Cuba Summit; Delegates Split Over Cambodia

HAVANA, Aug. 30 — President Tito of Yugoslavia, walking with a firm step despite his 87 years, was greeted with full military honors as he arrived here yesterday for next week's sixth summit meeting of nonaligned nations.

Marshal Tito, a co-founder of the nonaligned movement and host to its first meeting of 25 nations in 1961, has announced his intention to keep the current session of 88 member-states on a middle course between the Soviet and Western blocs. Yugoslav spokesmen have been highly critical of the pro-Soviet tone of a Cuban-drafted statement to be submitted next week.

Working sessions for experts, who are of ambassadorial rank, have begun and they have already encountered one problem which they have been unable to resolve — the choice between two rival Cambodian delegations. The delegations — one representing the ousted government of Pol Pot and the other the new government of Heng Samrin — are both in Havana awaiting the decision.

Delegations attending the preparatory meeting yesterday reported that 23 nations advocated seating the Pol Pot delegation, which is recognized by the United Nations and by China and other Asian states. Twenty states spoke for the new Cambodian government, a Yugoslav delegate said. He predicted that the Cambodian seat will remain empty because of the close division of opinion. The new regime has the support of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

© Los Angeles Times

Hurricane Hits San Juan; 4 Are Killed on Dominica

From Agency Dispatches

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Aug. 30 — The hurricane designated David battered the southern coast of Puerto Rico today after devastating the Caribbean island of Dominica yesterday. It destroyed virtually all the houses in Roseau, Dominica's capital, and killed at least four persons, Radio Barbados reported today.

The death toll was expected to go higher. The Barbados report was based on accounts from amateur radio operators on Dominica, 200 miles to the northwest, and could not be confirmed.

Louis Block, an amateur operator in the United States, said that an operator transmitting from Roseau reported that "houses all around him are flat — no phones, no electricity."

Government buildings, schools and churches on Dominica were opened to an estimated 60,000 refugees whose flimsy, wooden homes were flattened, the radio reported.

The island has a population of 81,000, with about 18,000 in Roseau, one of the poorest cities in the central Caribbean.

Puerto Rico

The hurricane, said to be one of the most dangerous in this century, went south of the U.S. Virgin Islands today and battered the southern coast of Puerto Rico, forcing the evacuation of some seashore residents from Ponce, the island's second-largest city, after passing across Dominica and across Martinique and Guadeloupe.

The gales started blowing in San Juan shortly after daybreak, bending palm trees, toppling light poles and filling the air with debris as the hurricane, with winds as strong as 150 mph, passed 140 miles south of the island.

Four persons were injured when a wooden building collapsed and the roofs of other flimsy dwelling were blown off, officials reported. Power failed in many parts of Puerto Rico.

Eastern Airlines canceled its 70 flights in and out of the island.

On Martinique 30 persons were injured and 1,000 left homeless. French officials in Paris reported. A radio station was destroyed. 80 percent of the island's banana fields were leveled, and 40 percent of the electrical lines were knocked out as well as 40 percent to 50 percent of the telephone lines.

Guadeloupe

On Guadeloupe, 15 persons were reported injured and two-thirds of the island's boats destroyed. In addition "a great number" of banana fields were leveled. French officials said that the most serious damage on Guadeloupe was in the Basse-Terre region and on the nearby isles of Sainte and Marie Galante.

Hurricane warnings were issued for the southern portions of the Dominican Republic, the next landmass in the hurricane's path. A hurricane watch was issued for Haiti.

"When they pass the Dominican Republic, that's the point where they usually turn north toward Cuba or the United States," a weather official said. "Some go straight west toward Mexico and some just die out, but this one doesn't look like it's going to die out."

Kidnappers in Italy Release Industrialist

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 30 (Reuters) — Silvio Olivetti, a 51-year-old industrialist, was released in Sardinia today after his family paid a large ransom.

Mr. Olivetti, who appeared to be in good health, was kidnapped on Aug. 12. Nine persons, including British businessman Rolf Schild, his wife and daughter, are believed to be held by Sardinian bandits.

Lynch, Thatcher Set Ulster Conference

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 30 (NYT)— Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland agreed today to meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain next week to discuss the situation in strife-torn Northern Ireland following the assassination of Earl Mountbatten of Burma on Monday.

The two leaders are to confer on Wednesday after the funeral of the World War II hero in Westminster Abbey, which both will attend. Mrs. Thatcher took the initiative in arranging the meeting, telling the Irish premier in a letter that "it would be most valuable if we could meet during your visit to discuss this tragic affair and its implications." Mr. Lynch agreed almost immediately.

"I would expect the meeting to be brief, relaxed and friendly," a ranking official said. "Not a minute-taking sort of meeting, but hopefully a catalytic one."

Although no formal agenda has been drawn up, ministers said that Mrs. Thatcher is prepared to ask the Lynch government to make four changes in Irish laws and regulations that she believes would facilitate the anti-terrorist campaign. But Mr. Lynch said in Dublin after returning from a holiday in Portugal that he had no plans for immediate changes in the laws.

Resentment Shown

Irish ministers made clear today their resentment of suggestions in Britain that lax Irish security was somehow responsible for Lord Mountbatten's death. They pointed out that British security officials were not blamed when Airey Neave, a prospective Conservative Cabinet minister, was killed within sight of Big Ben in March.

Tensions between Dublin and London will complicate Mr. Lynch's talks with Mrs. Thatcher.

The British Cabinet, meanwhile, decided to add 1,000 persons to the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the police force in Northern Ireland that works with the army in anti-terrorist operations, bringing its strength to 7,500. Ultimately, the government wants the constabulary to take over sole responsibility for law and order.

Colleagues said that Mrs. Thatcher was determined to demonstrate that neither the Mountbatten killing nor the killing of 18 British soldiers at Warrenpoint on the same day had weakened the government's resolve to persevere in Ulster, regardless of the cost.

However, army and civilian security experts have been saying privately for the last few days that a mere increase in manpower would not bring the Irish Republican Army terrorists under control.

As the Cabinet was meeting, the bodies of Lord Mountbatten and the two members of his family who also died in the bomb blast that shattered his fishing boat, the Shadow V, were returned to England. The other victims were his grandson, Nicholas, and the Dowager Lady Brabourne, the mother-in-law of his daughter Patricia.

The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Charles stood solemnly and rigidly for more than 40 minutes as the coffins were unloaded from a Royal Air Force Hercules at Eastleigh Airport in Hampshire.

Eleven RAF pallbearers lifted Lord Mountbatten's coffin, which was draped with a Union Jack, from the plane. The bodies were then taken to Broadlands, Lord Mountbatten's mansion, where they will lie in a marbled sculpture hall.

The bodies began the journey home at Sligo hospital in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Eases Rules On Air Charters

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP) — Airlines will be able to sell charters directly to the public under a new Civil Aeronautics Board rule which goes into effect Sept. 28.

Until now, except for sales to special interest groups and organizations, airlines have been allowed to charter seats only to independent tour wholesalers who in turn marketed charter trips to the public, often through travel agents.

Under the new rules, airlines no longer will need to use an independent middleman to sell charter seats. The board cited the experience of charter industries in Canada and Britain, where independent tour operators exist alongside affiliated tour operators.

gapore Holds an for Drugs; ld Be Hanged

APORE, Aug. 30 (UPI) — ston woman, Alene Finley, n arrested on drug traffick- rges that carry an automatic enalty by hanging, customs said today.

Finley, 50, was searched at re International Airport y as she went through cus- r a flight to San Francisco. ms inspector reported that carrying more than 110 f a form of heroin. Convic- Singapore for possessing an 15 grams of illegal drugs the death penalty by hang-

Finley, who described her- an antique collector, d in court yesterday with- ttorney and was remanded dy until Sept. 6. She is be- be the first U.S. woman to drug trafficking charge in re. Other women have been d of the offense and at has been hanged.

Carter's Bout With 'Killer Rabbit' Remains White House Mystery

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said that all thoughts of a turtle are turtles, and of a rabbit, rabbits. But there's a rabbit in Georgia who has higher thoughts, who apparently thinks of presidents and such.

At least that's the word that got around Washington yesterday with the circulation of a bizarre tale of a swimming "killer rabbit" that attacked President Carter last April while he was fishing in a Plains, Ga., pond. And on Mr. Carter's Easter vacation at that.

Karl Schumacher, the White House photographer who took a picture of the confrontation between president and beast, said that the "furry thing" that swam toward Mr. Carter's canoe that day looked like a rabbit to him.

"I couldn't believe at first that it was a rabbit," said Mr. Schumacher, who took a picture as the president flailed his oar at the creature. "But it looked like a rabbit in the picture."

The case of the "killer rabbit" came to light yesterday when a columnist reported that the president had a great deal of trouble convincing his inner circle that he had been attacked by a vicious, little bunny, especially during his Easter vacation.

Mr. Carter is said to have explained to his doubting aides that the rabbit was hissing, flashing its teeth and flaring its nostrils as it swam toward him.

Finally, Mr. Carter is said to have had Mr. Schumacher blow up a copy of the picture showing the president parrying and thrusting his oar at what is now being called "the banzai bunny."

It was impossible, however, to determine whether the creature bearing down on Mr. Carter's canoe was a rabbit, a "march rabbit" or muskrat, a rat, a beaver, an otter or something else. Deputy White House press secretary Rex Granum, asked about the reported assault, would say only that "there are just certain stories about the president that must forever remain shrouded in mystery."

Asked about a White House photograph of the attack that so far has not been released by the president, Mr. Granum said, "There are just certain pictures of the president that must forever remain shrouded in mystery."

Los Angeles Times

In Jaldian Area

Kurd Villagers Flee as Iran Threatens to Bomb Rebels

From Agence Dispatches

TEHRAN, Aug. 30 — Kurdish villagers near the besieged military garrison of Jaldian in western Iran went into the mountains in response to a threat by the Iranian Army to bomb insurgents holding out in the region, reporters said today.

The villages of Jaldian, Towan and Kotij were virtually empty except for Kurdish gunmen today after heavy shooting yesterday between the rebels and government forces entrenched in the garrison.

Kurdish guerrillas last night attacked a government military position in Miandoab, east of Jaldian, and killed a revolutionary guard, the Pars news agency reported. Two men suspected of involvement in the attack were arrested, the agency said.

Meanwhile, Premier Mehdi Bazargan said that the international press coverage of the events in Kurdistan stemmed from Zionism and would "widen the gap between various nations." He said that the Iranian government did not want the support of foreign newspapers but expected "them to reflect the truth and not distort the reality."

Expulsions Defended

The director of the foreign press at the Ministry of National Guidance, Ali Behzadnia, defended Iran's recent expulsions of foreign journalists and said that it was a measure aimed at what he called an international intelligence network.

In an interview in the Tehran daily Bamdad, he was quoted as saying: "Our action is a reaction and a reply to the demands of the nation against these biased members of the international intelligence network."

He said that the only restriction on the foreign press was that it work honestly. "We do not expect them to draw the same conclusions as us. We have no objection if their conclusions are different from ours or if they criticize. They have been given freedom and at present there are about 40 correspondents working freely with no one bothering them."

In Sardasht, near the Iraqi border, Kurdish insurgents attacked a group of revolutionary guards in a helicopter, killing several of them, a rebel spokesman claimed. No casualties could be confirmed.

Four Kurdish armed groups — the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party, the National Union, the Kurdistan Socialist Party and the Iraq-based Qiadeh Movaqqat, were involved in the fighting around Jaldian, reports from the area said.

'Rivers of Blood'

In Mahabad, officials of the Kurdish Democratic Party said that any attempt by the Iranian Army to enter the rebel-held city would cause "rivers of blood." The government, however, stood firm on its intention to enter the city, which it said was part of an agreement reached yesterday in Tehran. The Kurdish party said that it had not been asked to join the talks and was not bound by the agreement.

Associated Press

Irish Premier Jack Lynch pays last respects standing before the coffins of Earl Mountbatten, Dowager Lady Brabourne and Nicholas Brabourne, who were killed Monday in an IRA bombing off the Irish coast. The coffins were at Dublin Airport yesterday before being flown to England.

Lynch, Thatcher Set Meeting on Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

northwestern Ireland. They went from there by road and helicopter to Dublin, where Mr. Lynch and other ranking officials took part in a full military ceremony.

Many world leaders are expected for the funeral, which will be a state ceremonial occasion in all but name. Among the first to announce their intention to attend were Norway's King Olav, the earl's 76-year-old second cousin, and India's caretaker prime minister, Charan Singh.

On the list of reforms Mrs. Thatcher intends to propose to Mr. Lynch are:

- Permission for Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives to cross the border to interview suspects, instead of relying on telephone calls to the Irish police.
- Reorganization of the Irish police, including a special mobile force, along the border.
- Greater Irish attention to IRA activities in other areas, such as training, bomb-making and especially bank robberies.
- Better protection for well-known Britons in the republic.

Actions Defended

Meeting with reporters after his return to Dublin, Mr. Lynch rejected British newspapers criticism of his remaining on vacation until today. He said he was "satisfied that everything possible was being done irrespective of my presence." It was clear the criticism had irritated him.

The anger engendered by Modnay's attacks was demonstrated in a statement by John Taylor, a leading Protestant politician in Northern Ireland who sits as a member of the European Parliament.

He said that if Protestant paramilitary groups feel impelled to retaliate for Monday's attacks by the Roman Catholic IRA, they should strike at targets within the Irish Republic and not in Ulster. He warned them not to "impose further vioelnce, death and divisions upon Ulster."

He launched a bitter attack on the "weak-kneed government in Dublin," which he said was unprepared to uphold civilized standards of security, cooperation and extradition common throughout Europe.

Mr. Taylor, in turn, was attacked by politicians both north and south of the border, and a Belfast lawyer asked the director of public prosecutions to charge Mr. Taylor with incitement to murder.

International Rights Panel To Begin Argentina Probe

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 — Argentina's military government, which has been accused of having the worst human rights record in Latin America, will open its doors for the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States.

"The military is confident the commission will draw up a favorable report," a diplomatic source said. "I don't understand why."

The OAS commission will begin its two-week investigation next Thursday, responding to a no-strings-attached invitation made by Argentina last year. It will be the first in-depth investigation of the human rights situation since the armed forces ousted President Isabel Peron on March 24, 1976.

Human rights organizations have drawn a grisly portrait of the tactics of President Jorge Videla's government against leftists and dissidents. Amnesty International estimates that 15,000 persons have disappeared — a euphemism for execution or incarceration in clandestine jails — since the military coup.

The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, a local group, has documented approximately 6,000 missing person cases. The group claims that most of the victims were abducted by men claiming to be members of the security forces.

In Washington, two major U.S. scientific associations on Tuesday accused the Argentine government of responsibility for "the disappearances, tortures and deaths of many Argentine scientists" and called for a specific accounting in 15 cases, including those of three nuclear physicists.

In a joint statement, the human rights committees of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy of Sciences declared: "Argentina cannot have a respected place in the world of international science until the respect for human rights of all citizens permits honest inquiry and freedom of discussion without fear for personal safety."

The American scientific groups noted that they had submitted the names of scientists to the Human Rights Commission and asked that the Argentine authorities provide information to that body during its investigation next month.

The Argentine government is sensitive particularly to criticism in the scientific field, where it has been considered pre-eminent among Latin American nations. It is especially proud of advances in the development of nuclear energy.

Repression Condemned

"Systematic repression of scientists — or systematic denial of fundamental human rights — in any society ultimately threatens scientist and scientific freedom everywhere," said the AAS and National Academy.

Both groups have sponsored on-site inquiries in Argentina, but they said all efforts to seek information on individuals have received no response.

Despite persistent denials by the government that these persons are being held in secret camps, a flurry of such reports surfaced recently with the approaching visit of the Human Rights Commission.

The Ministry of the Interior said last week that 1,523 persons whose names previously were made known are the only so-called political prisoners in Argentina.

Brazilian Prisoners Freed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 30 (AP) — Brazilian political prisoners began to leave jail yesterday as a new amnesty law for political crimes went into effect.

In the northeast city of Recife, a judge ordered four political prisoners freed immediately after Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo signed the amnesty bill Tuesday, without waiting for the law to be formally published yesterday.

In Sao Paulo, two prisoners were getting ready to leave jail yesterday, one of them a 56-year-old woman accused of trying to reorganize the outlawed Communist Party.

Brazil has been under a military dictatorship since a 1964 coup, and harsh political repression of the left in the late 1960s and early 1970s led to the imprisonment or exile of thousands of Brazilians.

Dockers' Strike In Amsterdam Is Called Off

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30 (UPI) — About 2,000 longshoremen resumed work here today after a 24-hour strike in sympathy with their Rotterdam colleagues.

A spokesman for the Amsterdam section of the Transport Workers Union said, "This does not mean we will not strike again. We just wanted to show we sympathize with our Rotterdam comrades."

In Rotterdam the wildcat strike of about 8,000 dockers went on in a worsening climate. Police reported several clashes between pickets and dockers trying to resume work. The strikers seek a $25 increase on their $212 weekly pay. The strike has been condemned by the Federation of Transportation Unions which says the dockers' demands are too high.

The Amsterdam dock workers who returned to work said they would decide further action according to the outcome of a trial against 486 tugboat crew members in Rotterdam tomorrow.

Discontent in the docks increased last week when a firm of tugboat operators brought 16 crew members into court to force them back to work. The stoppage quickly spread to longshoremen as well as nearly 500 tugboat crewmen.

Ship Hits Oil Barges, Catches Fire in U.S.

GOOD HOPE, La., Aug. 30 (AP) — A Peruvian cargo ship slammed into three butane barges at a dock on the Mississippi River today and burst into flames. At least 29 persons were injured and the captain and pilot of the ship were missing, the Coast Guard said.

Officials identified the missing captain as Carlos Bazo of Peru. The pilot was not identified. Officials said it was not known whether the two were trapped aboard the vessel, the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, operating out of Callao, Peru. It was also not certain how many other crewmen might be missing.

Canada Air Crash Kills 8

FROBISHER BAY, Northwest Territories, Aug. 30 (UPI) — All eight persons aboard a Twin Otter plane were killed yesterday when it crashed after an aborted landing attempt here.

France Unveils $1-Billion Plan To Aid Economy

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Aug. 30 — The government yesterday unveiled a 4.5-billion-franc ($1.05 billion) economic and social package aimed at shaking the economy out of the slowdown caused by OPEC oil price increases.

The government allocated 2.5 billion francs for the ailing construction industry, the country's biggest employer, presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said after yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting.

The remaining 2 billion francs will be spent on increased allowances for lower-income families, for children returning to school, and in payments to the elderly who receive the minimum pension, Mr. Hunt said.

He said subsidized loans for building or renovation of dwellings will be increased, and there will be financial incentives for public or private projects aimed at energy conservation. Credits also will be granted for environmental improvements.

The measures should create 12.5 billion francs of work for private industry, Mr. Hunt said.

Russians to Join In Squid Fishing

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 30 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is taking part in a major squid fishing operation with New Zealand, a Wellington company announced today.

Fletcher Holdings said that it would have 51 percent of shares in the operation, expected to net about 10,000 metric tons of squid a year, with the Soviet fishing industry holding the rest.

Dunedin will be used as the base port for the 10 Soviet trawlers due to arrive in January for the four-month squid season. Fletcher said the venture would provide up to 13 million New Zealand dollars in export earnings during the first year. The bulk of the catch will be sold in the Soviet Union.

S. Africa Acquits Mulder In Information Scandal

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 30 (AP) — Connie Mulder, the former minister of information, was acquitted today of charges that he refused to give evidence to a commission investigating alleged irregularities in his defunct department.

Supreme Court Justice W.G. Boshoff ruled there was no evidence that questions Mr. Mulder had been called to answer had any relevance to the commission's mandate to probe the government's multimillion-dollar information scandal.

Legal experts said they were surprised at the sudden decision in the contempt trial that began Tuesday. Mr. Mulder was ordered discharged.

U.S. Connection

Mr. Mulder had been informed by the Erasmus Commission that he was to be questioned about his department's purchase of the Sacramento Union in California, and its efforts to buy the Washington Star, both allegedly through U.S. publisher John McGoff.

Mr. McGoff has denied ever receiving money from South Africa.

The purchase of the California paper was only one facet of an international effort to gain acceptance abroad for South Africa's racial segregation policies.

The judge found that the commission's mandate did not extend to the U.S. developments of the scandal, which came to light from evidence given in January.

The former information secretary, Eschel Rhoodie, last week was extradited from France to face seven theft and fraud charges related to the information scandal.

Mr. Rhoodie, who fled the country last November after the investigations began, has said his trial will bring down the government because he insists Prime Minister P.W. Botha was involved.

The political storm emanating from the scandal did force John Vorster, the former prime minister, to resign from the ceremonial post of state president this year. The Erasmus Commission has cleared the present prime minister of any wrongdoing.

Paupers Resume Peking Protest

PEKING, Aug. 30 (AP) — About 75 demonstrators gathered today outside the gate of China's government headquarters, resuming the protest of paupers and the disaffected that had faded away overnight.

About 200 demonstrators had camped quietly for two days at the Chungnanhai office, where the government sits and high officials live. Late yesterday, after more than 1,000 onlookers gathered to watch the sit-in, the demonstrators began slipping away.

It was the second time this month that a group of "street people" have held a demonstration at the Chungnanhai office, not far from Tienanmen Square and "democracy wall." The last, on Aug. 9, lasted only for the day.

Vietnamese Funds in U.S. Are Frozen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — The United States has frozen $140 million in Vietnamese funds in this country to be used some day as a lever to help Americans reclaim money they left in Vietnam.

While any individual Vietnamese who can prove some of the money is his may withdraw it, most of the funds have not been available for use by Vietnamese refugees settling in the United States.

"The assets are frozen and nothing can be done with them without our permission," said Stanley Sommerfield of the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control. "Every asset in the United States belonging to any person, corporation, agency or entity in Vietnam is frozen."

When Vietnam was partitioned in 1954, North Vietnam's funds were frozen. When Saigon fell in 1975, the United States blocked all Vietnamese assets, just as it previously froze those of China, Cuba, Cambodia and North Korea.

Americans left about $105 million in Vietnam, Mr. Sommerfield said.

Property Nationalized

"The funds here presumably will be used in connection with a debt settlement against Vietnam," he said. "They nationalized a lot of American property over there. We want to collect for Americans who lost and we will use those assets in negotiations with Vietnam someday."

The Chinese Communists expropriated about $197 million worth of American property when they took over the mainland in 1949. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal signed an agreement with officials in Peking last March that will result in a settlement of 41 cents on the dollar.

The first installment — $30 million of the $80.5 million to be repaid — is due Oct. 1. At the same time, the United States will unblock Chinese assets held here.

Cuban assets in the United States are estimated at $30 million and Cambodia's at $10 million.

Mr. Sommerfield said the United States seized the Vietnamese funds "to stop the government of Vietnam from forcing their people to take it out of the United States so they can use it improperly for purposes we don't want them to use it for — like, for example, buying guns."

Young Rebukes Israel in Speech

U.S. Condemns Lebanon Raid

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP) — Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday opened a new U.S. bid to halt the Lebanese civil war that included sharp criticism of Israel's military incursions into Lebanon as "wrong and unacceptable to my government."

Mr. Young's statement to a UN Security Council meeting on Lebanon reflected mounting U.S. concern that the fallout from the fighting, pitting Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems against Israeli-backed Christian militias, could endanger the fragile Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian self-rule.

"We condemn the policy of artillery shelling and pre-emptive attacks on Lebanese towns, villages and refugee camps which Israel and the armed Lebanese groups Israel supports have followed in recent months," Mr. Young said.

"Let there be no doubt or ambiguity about this. We cannot and do not agree with Israel's military policies in Lebanon. They are wrong and unacceptable to my government. They are painfully at variance with the values which Israel has traditionally espoused."

Authority Stressed

Mr. Young was forced to resign as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations earlier this month after he violated policy instructions by secretly meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He subsequently rebelled publicly against such aspects of the Carter administration's Mideast policy as the refusal to deal with the PLO and take a firmer stance against Israel's attacks on Lebanon.

But, in yesterday's debate, he prefaced his remarks by stressing: "I speak with the full authority of the United States government."

He also had harsh words for those Palestinian guerrillas whose use of southern Lebanon as a base for terrorist raids into Israel triggered the Israeli retaliation. Mr. Young said:

"We condemn those who boast of the murder of an Israeli mother and her child, the attack on a bus filled with Israeli civilians, or the explosions of rockets and bombs in Israeli towns and cities."

Moderation Urged

Then, in a pointed reference to the controversy ignited by his own dealings with the PLO and last week's UN Security Council debate on Palestinian rights, Mr. Young added:

"If there is a strengthened understanding in my country of the importance of assuring that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are included in a comprehensive settlement — and I believe there is — then it is time for the Palestinian leadership to recognize that their objectives cannot be achieved through violence and terrorism."

Despite this gesture toward even-handedness, the chief significance of Mr. Young's statement was that administration policymakers felt compelled to use it as a vehicle for the sternest language the United States has directed against Israeli activities in Lebanon in more than a year.

The administration has been trying to repair the disarray in its Mideast policy caused by the Young-PLO incident. A subsequent internal wrangle involving President Carter's Mideast envoy, Robert Strauss, put further pressure on strained relations between Washington and Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government.

Priorities Debated

As a result, as recently as Tuesday night, administration policymakers were known to be debating whether their first priority in getting Middle East policy back on course should emphasize a conciliatory line toward Israel or risk new tensions with the Israelis by confronting the Lebanon situation head on.

The language about Israel that finally emerged in Mr. Young's statement yesterday clearly indicated the administration's decision that the Lebanon civil war has become too volatile a threat to Middle East stability to be ignored.

In outlining U.S. proposals for a solution, Mr. Young restated past calls for cooperation by all sides with the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon, an end to Israel's pre-emptive strikes into Lebanon and support of the Christian militias, and the withdrawal of Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon beyond the UN area of operations.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that, in pursuit of these goals, the United States will begin intensive diplomatic consultations with all countries that have a stake in the Lebanese fighting.

But, despite the stress being put on the Lebanon situation by Washington, diplomatic sources seemed pessimistic yesterday that the new U.S. campaign can arrest the deteriorating Lebanese situation. Gen. Alexander Erskine of Ghana, commander of the UN peacekeeping force, warned yesterday that participating countries might withdraw their forces if they continue to come under attack from the contesting factions.

There also were indications that the Israeli government, while it might modify its tactics in an effort to hold down civilian casualties, has no intention of abandoning its policy of "strike anywhere anytime" in reprisal against terrorism originating on the Lebanese side of the border.

On the other side, many diplomatic sources believe that the PLO, which feels it won a big propaganda victory through the UN Palestinian debate and the Young incident, would be reluctant, at this point, to agree to a withdrawal from southern Lebanon or other actions that might be viewed as a lessening of their resolve to keep the pressure on Israel.

Dayan Holds Meeting

TEL AVIV, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan explored possible Israeli-Palestinian co-existence at a 90-minute meeting yesterday in the office of the military governor of the strip with an unofficial representative of the PLO.

Dr. Heider Abdel Shafy was twice ordered exiled by Dayan from the strip for exp pro-PLO views, said Mr. Da quested the meeting to "peace, normalization and relationship to all this." He edly said he was not a spok for the PLO and said the m was "academic" in nature.

Mr. Dayan said he sou meeting with Dr. Shafy "to how Israel and the Arabs c together."

"You can't get the Arab o by sitting and talking wi Jews. You have to talk wi Arabs," he said.

Sadat Seeks Concession

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (UPI) — dent Anwar Sadat will push raeli concessions on the is Palestinian autonomy wh makes a three-day visit to starting Tuesday, the leading tian newspaper, Al Ahram today.

Al Ahram also said Mr. will raise the issues of Israeli ments in the occupied West and Gaza Strip, the normali of relations between the two tries, and security arrangem Sinai in his talks with Prime ter Begin.

Bugging of Young's Hom Is Denied by White House

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — White House press secretary Jody Powell, emphasizing that he spoke on behalf of the president, yesterday denied a report that U.S. intelligence agencies wiretapped the apartment of Andrew Young and knew in advance of Mr. Young's meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The ABC television network reported yesterday that an electronic eavesdropping device was planted in Mr. Young's New York apartment and that U.S. agents knew of Mr. Young's meeting before it took place.

[United Press International reported from Atlanta that President Carter today personally denied the report.

"You were wrong," Mr. Carter told ABC White House reporter Sam Donaldson.

"We're concerned with accuracy," Mr. Donaldson told Mr. Carter as the president arrived in Atlanta for several personal appearances.

"I wish you would demonstrate it," Mr. Carter replied.] Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that he knew of no such surveillance.

"I want to make a simple and unequivocal statement with regard to the ABC News report that the residence of Ambassador Young has been bugged or wiretapped by U.S. intelligence agencies," Mr. Powell said. "It has not."

Mr. Powell said that the attorney general, at White House direction, asked the heads of each U.S. intelligence agency and "all stated without qualification that there was no bugging, wiretapping or othe tronic surveillance of Amba Young, his residence or meetings."

FBI Denial

Robert Havel, a spokesm the Justice Department, said simply not so. There was n The FBI knew nothing abo meeting until it became public.

Informed of the denials ABC law correspondent, O'Brien said, "We stand b story. We're confident accurate."

Mr. Young, asked about t port at an appearance in Ori Fla., said, "I really don't know I don't care. But I don't think

Mr. Young, who resigned U.S. ambassador to the Unite tions in the wake of his m with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the representative at the U Nations, said that he had tal William Webster, director FBI, last Saturday and that h been assured no bugging had conducted.

Earlier published reports h leged that Israeli spies knew Young's PLO meeting and bugged the meeting itself — denied the allegation — bu ABC report was the first to that Mr. Young's apartment been bugged by U.S. intelli agents.

ABC said that Mr. Young bugged during his luncheon on 26 with Abdallah Yaccoub Bis the Kuwaiti ambassador to United Nations, who confi Mr. Young's meeting with the official for later in the day.

War in Southern Lebano Lays Waste to Vast Area

(Continued from Page 1)

found that 224 Lebanese civilians were wounded during the same April 1 to Aug. 24 period, including 49 women and 34 children.

At the same time, the shelling has done massive damage to villages inhabited by Lebanese farmers. Many have fled, leaving their tobacco fields untended just as the time for harvesting approaches. Some orange and lemon groves are also going without care because their owners have moved north to escape the shelling.

Here in Tyre, the central commercial area is deserted and heavily damaged. The main Manshiyeh Street and Central Manshiyeh Square have been a scene of rubble and desolation since a fierce artillery barrage Friday sent 155mm and 175mm shells crashing into homes and shops.

Destruction

One landed on Mahmoud Qadodo's clothing store. Dresses, shirts and jackets hang like rags from the twisted steel and chunks of concrete that are all that is left of his shop.

Mr. Qadodo has fled, along with most of Tyre's approximately 90,000 residents. When Bishop George Haddad of Saint Thomas Catholic Church celebrated Mass Sunday, only three persons showed up.

Meanwhile, commercial activity has halted throughout Tyre, formerly a busy fishing port and regional market town. Only two stores remain open in the central city — Mohammed Abed's bakery and a grocery store. The open-air market is closed.

"There are no people," said the baker's wife, Amera Abded. "No one comes."

Despite PLO pledges to move commandos away from civilian population centers, guerrillas are visible in Tyre and PLO officers appear to be in charge of the city, working through sympathetic local civilian authorities.

Intelligence sources in Beirut estimate about one-third of the PLO's approximately 23,000 armed guerrillas are stationed south of the Litani River in the southern Leba- non battle zone where they the Israeli and rightist Chri shellfire.

The Christian enclave of Saad Haddad, about five deep by 29 miles long and six north of the Israeli border, is main target of guerrilla art fire. Some Palestinian artillery fire over the enclave directly Israel, however, and the guer Soviet-supplied Katyusha ro have the range to reach northe raeli settlements.

For PLO officers, the distinc is not worth making in any case them Maj. Haddad is just a con ient tool for Israeli military c manders who have trai equipped and supplied Haddad's 1,200 troops.

Reliable sources say Israeli a lery batteries are regularly ployed inside the enclave on Le nese soil and that Israeli officers ten command Maj. Haddad's artillery batteries, which are supplied by the Israeli Army for which Israeli jets fly regular connaissance missions.

For Western diplomats in Be however, Israel's use of Maj. H dad as a surrogate in southern L anon is no longer the main conc What worries them since the tense shelling began last April what they call lack of proportion ity.

UN observer records show t shelling from Israel or the Isra controlled Haddad forces has curred in southern Lebanon on average of four or five days a w since April. Most of those days, diplomats and international servers say, the fire from Israeli Maj. Haddad's batteries far passed the fire from Palestin guns.

"It is not a tooth for a tooth, one tooth and you get 100 teeth," diplomat said. "One eye and get 100 eyes. That's the immoral of the thing."

New Somali Constitute

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Aug. (UPI) — The Somali popular has approved a new constitution a national referendum, the gove ment announced today.

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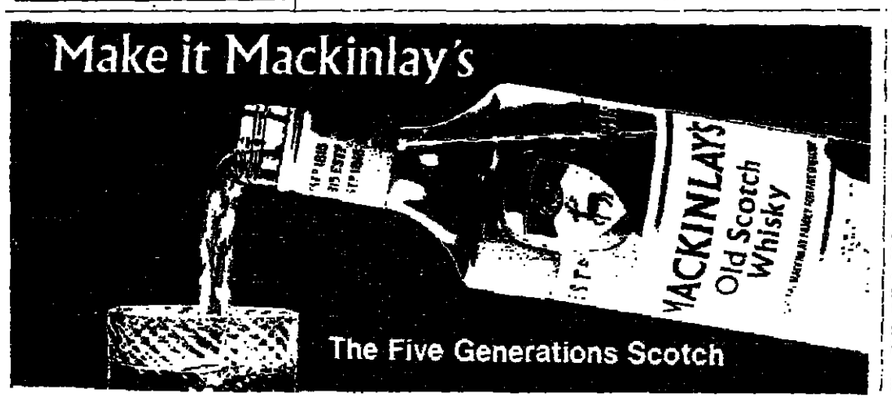

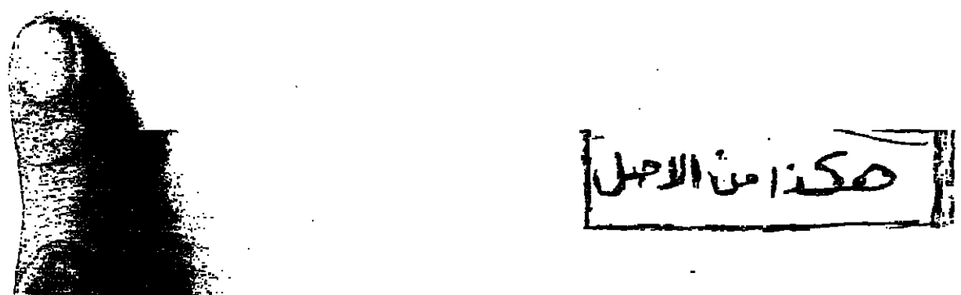

ts Investigation

sco Jury Foreman Says rter Aides Try Cover-Up

By Edward T. Pound

HINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT) foreman of a federal grand vestigating an allegation that administration aides were d in a plan to fix the legal ns of Robert Vesco, the fugi- ancier, submitted his resig- yesterday, charging that the Department was engaged in r-up designed to protect House aides.

h Ulmer, 61, a retired gov- t aeronautical engineer, ted his resignation to Judge Bryant, chief judge of the istrict Court for the District umbia. Judge Bryant declin- ay whether he would accept ler the law, the judge's ap- would be needed before a uror could resign.

11 months, the grand jury n investigating an allegation issaries of Mr. Vesco made er contacts with high-rank- cials of the Carter adminis- in the hope of halting ex- n, proceedings against Mr. who is now believed to be in the Bahamas. Among amed in the allegation were on Jordan, the White House f staff, and Charles Kirbo, nta lawyer and adviser to nt Carter.

Ulmer, 61, whose letter was available to the press, told Bryant that he had taken the dinary step of submitting gnation because "the cover- ities are being orchestrated the Department of Justice he concept that the adminis- must be protected at all

rote the judge: "Regretful- arge the administration and its friends with duplicity in stigation by this grand jury rious allegations involving conspiracy and the ob- n of justice. Among other information was withheld from the grand jury, delays in the grand jury process were arranged, a witness was encouraged to be less than candid with the FBI and the bail system was perverted into a tool for harassment."

Mr. Ulmer told Judge Bryant that his resignation was "a protest against the president's reluctance to take the steps called for by the involvement of his own aides." He said, the investigation had been "made difficult by Justice Department attempts at manipulation" of the jurors.

The White House and the Justice Department denied the charges.

Official Conclusion

Jody Powell, the presidential press secretary, said: "We have had a completely hands-off attitude, as we should have . . . We have cooperated fully and there have been *no efforts to try to influence* the handling of the matter."

Philip Heymann, the assistant attorney general in charge of the department's criminal division, said he had carefully examined Mr. Ulmer's charges and had concluded that they were without foundation. Mr. Heymann said that the investigation of the allegations against Mr. Jordan, Mr. Kirbo and others had been "absolutely rigorous."

The grand jury is investigating charges by R.L. Herring, a Vesco associate later convicted of fraud and racketeering in an unrelated case, that he was engaged by Mr. Vesco to secretly offer $10 million to Mr. Carter's re-election campaign in exchange for help in allowing Mr. Vesco to return to the United States.

Mr. Vesco fled nearly a decade ago after he was charged with bilking stockholders of about $200 million in an international finance scheme.

Herring reportedly told the grand jury earlier this year that he had paid Spencer Lee 4th, a lawyer from Albany, Ga., and a close friend of Mr. Jordan's, a *$10,000* fee to relay the offer to the White House. Mr. Lee acknowledged in a deposition that he knew about the offer, but denied that he relayed it to Carter officials.

Associated Press

Federal marshals lead Jeffrey MacDonald from court in handcuffs after he was convicted of murdering his wife and children.

Ex-Green Beret Doctor Convicted In 1970 Murders of His Family

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 30 (NYT) — *After* 6½ hours of deliberations, a jury convicted Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald yesterday of killing his pregnant wife and two young daughters almost a decade ago when he was a Green Beret captain at Fort Bragg, N.C. The doctor maintained that his family had been killed by a band of hippies who had invaded his home.

U.S. District Judge Franklin Dupree Jr. sentenced MacDonald, a 35-year-old emergency room physician in California, to three consecutive life sentences. Under a new federal sentencing procedure, no minimum time was set before he could be paroled. The judge denied a request that MacDonald be allowed to remain free while the verdict is appealed, and federal marshals took him away in handcuffs.

MacDonald was found guilty of second-degree murder in the slayings of his wife, Colette, 26, and daughter Kimberly, 5, and of first-degree murder in the stabbing and bludgeoning death of his daughter Kristen, 2.

The prosecution had contended that, while fighting with his wife on Feb. 17, 1970, MacDonald became so enraged that he killed her in "a brief, tragic moment." While in the rage, the prosecutors suggested, he killed the older daughter almost by accident, and then, later, decided with premeditation that he would have to kill the younger girl so he could establish a defense.

"*Little by little, the evidence became overwhelming*," a member of the jury, who requested anonymity, said.

Since the day of the murders, as MacDonald lay suffering from knife wounds in Womack Army Hospital, he has said *that his apartment* was invaded early that morning by at least four young people who chanted, "Acid is groovy! Kill the pigs!"

Per-Diem Rates Scrapped

New Jersey Plans System Of Uniform Hospital Fees

By Joseph F. Sullivan

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 30 (NYT) — State health officials yesterday announced *a system of uniform* hospital rates. The system would reward institutions in which charges are lower than average and would force economies on less efficient hospitals.

The system, which is to go into effect on Jan. 1 after public hearings, is said to be the first of its kind in the United States. A key element is an agreement by all insurance plans — including the federal Medicare program — to contribute to the cost of caring for the medically indigent who have no coverage.

Hospitals will be reimbursed according to the type of illness treated rather than according to per diem costs. Institutions whose costs exceed the standards set by the system will not be fully reimbursed, while those whose costs are below the standard will receive more than their actual charges. The standards *are based on a two-year study that* compared typical costs.

In addition, officials say, patients will be able to find out what it will cost to treat their illnesses, barring unforseen complications, before they enter a hospital.

In the case of, say, a heart attack victim, the plan would work this way: If the average cost of treating such a victim for a specified period is $3,220 and hospital A provides the service for $3,135, it will receive $3,156, or a $21 bonus. If hospital B provides the same service for $3,300, it will be reimbursed $3,280, or $20 below its fee.

The new rate plan depends heavily on an unusual agreement by the federal government to include in its Medicare reimbursements to hospitals additional money for those not covered by health insurance plans or not qualifying for government programs. Medicare now covers the reasonable cost of hospital care plus an additional payment for debt service and equipment.

Only Maryland, which is experimenting with a different comprehensive rate-setting system, has received a similar waiver from the Social Security Administration to include a charge for indigent care in its Medicare charges.

"Unless everyone contributes something to the problem of the indigents, the system would lack basic fairness," said Dr. Joanne Finley, the New Jersey health commissioner.

Because 90 percent of the New Jersey population is covered by some form of hospital insurance, the number of indigent patient *days a year in the state amounts to* only about 3 percent of the total. However, some urban hospitals report up to 19 *percent of their* patient days are given to caring for patients who cannot pay their bills.

Incongruent Charges

The current system of hospital reimbursement also gives rise to widely disparate charges for the same illness.

For example, for a heart attack victim who spends 13 days in a hospital the average reimbursement *from Blue Cross will be $2,406*, from Medicare $2,526 and from the commercial insurance company or *self-paying patient* $3,445.

Under the new system, Blue Cross, which pays an average of 27 percent less to *hospitals than other* payers for the same service, will lose most of this differential. A Health Department spokesman estimated that Blue Cross would pick up $8 million annually in costs with its 4 million subscribers possibly paying $2 additional for family plans.

Dominick Camisi, vice president of the New Jersey Hospital Association, said that hospital administrators "are concerned that the system may cause tremendous deficits at some hospitals and windfall profits at others."

United Press International

CONTROVERSIAL — This fountain in Karlsruhe, West Germany, has caused a dispute between the pensioner who commissioned it and the sculptor. Pensioner wants his 80,000 marks ($43,700) back, *claiming that the sculpted* actions of the figures do not correspond to natural posture.

Before Carter-Lopez Meeting

U.S., Mexico Attempt to Reduce Friction

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (NYT) — After a flurry of angry public exchanges, high-ranking U.S. and Mexican officials began talks here yesterday aimed at patching the frayed relations between the two nations before President Jose Lopez Portillo's planned visit to Washington next month.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher paid a brief call on Mr. Lopez Portillo, then held a long meeting with Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda.

Although specific issues such as *natural gas sales and Mexico's run*away oil well reportedly were discussed, Mexican officials said that *the primary purpose of the talks* was to improve the atmosphere of relations. The officials added that *the recent mutual irritation* stemmed less from disagreement on issues under negotiation than from misunderstandings that reflected an apparent lack of confidence between the two governments.

"We're not interested in inflaming public opinion anymore because it doesn't lead us anywhere," a Foreign Ministry source said.

U.S. Delegation

Accompanying Mr. Christopher, although not at yesterday morning's talks, was the new Washington-based coordinator of Mexican affairs, Robert Krueger, whose handling of certain aspects of the oil blowout issue provoked a furious response from Mexico last week. Assistant Secretary of State Julius Katz, who has been involved in the gas negotiations, was also in the delegation.

The broader context for the latest storm in U.S.-Mexican relations, however, appears to be the belief here that Washington is *using a variety of issues, from tomato* exports to illegal migration, to press the Mexicans into releasing their huge energy resources on unfavorable conditions. As a result, despite an apparent rapprochement after President Carter's visit in February, Mexico's press and politicians have adopted a strongly nationalistic position in dealings with Washington.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Lopez Portillo agreed to meet twice this year, with the Mexican leader due in Washington on Sept. 28 and 29. The aim of the meetings was to avoid a buildup of tensions and misunderstandings. Between the visits, lower-level officials were assigned to negotiate on specific issues in the hope that some agreements would be ready for signing next month. So far, however, no accords have been completed on trade, energy or migration questions, and new problems have arisen.

Chad Reported Still Waiting For Peace Force

NDJAMENA, Chad, Aug. 30 (AP) — Col. Wadal Abdel Kader Kamoogue, vice president of Chad's proposed "government of national unity," said yesterday that none of the three countries invited to form a neutral peace force for the war-torn African nation has yet given its formal approval.

In a radio broadcast from his headquarters in Moundou, in southern Chad, Col. Kamoogue said that there was no need to wait for an answer from the three countries — Guinea, Benin and Congo-Brazzaville — before implementing the peace agreement negotiated in Lagos earlier this month.

"The people of Chad can carry out the demilitarization of Ndjamena and the disarming of the civilian population without any outside assistance," he said.

Under the Aug. 21 Lagos agreement, the Moslem guerrillas and French troops stationed in the capital, Ndjamena, were to have been withdrawn and replaced by a neutral force comprising troops of the three African countries. The neutral force was also meant to seize and stockpile the arms distributed to the civilian population during Chad's 16-year civil war.

Official sources said that a refusal by the three countries to provide troops for the neutral force could jeopardize the agreement worked out by the 11 military and political factions involved in the Chad conflict.

The gas negotiations almost broke down earlier this month after the ambassador to Mexico, Patrick Lucey, apparently misunderstood Mr. Lopez Portillo as having accepted a price proposed by the United States. At a subsequent meeting, however, Mexico reiterated its rejection of the U.S. price, $3.40 per 1,000 cubic feet, and restated its view that a commercial deal should be worked out by the state oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, and U.S. gas distributors at a price between $3.50 and $4.

Press Reports

Soon after the U.S. negotiators returned to Washington, reports appeared in U.S. newspapers charging Mr. Lopez Portillo with reneging on an agreement. The Mexican Foreign Ministry responded by denying that any deal had been worked out.

Last week, an even louder outcry was provoked by a U.S. call for talks to discuss compensation for damage caused to U.S. beaches by *oil from Mexico's runaway offshore* well. Mexico rejected the proposal on the ground that there exists no basis *in international law* establishing Mexico's responsibility to pay compensation.

Mexico's anger, however, stemmed less from the U.S. suggestion than from the fact that publicity was given to it before Mexico could respond.

Swift, Fundamental Changes

Duncan Reshuffles Energy Department

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT) — The new secretary of energy, Charles Duncan Jr., has begun a swift and fundamental reorganization intended to fulfill his presidential mandate of bringing order to the government's most troubled department, according to administration officials.

Mr. Duncan, who was sworn in last Friday, is undertaking the task primarily with aides from the Department of Defense, where he was *deputy secretary, and in near isolation* from officials of the Department of Energy, who are holdovers from the administration of former Secretary James Schlesinger.

The new secretary, a former business executive whose strength is considered to be management, appears to be shaking the department to the foundation of its 22 months of existence. He was reported to have wanted the reorganization finished by mid-September so that he could turn to energy policy, legislation, and political infighting to establish himself as the administration's chief officer on energy.

Mr. Duncan's *plans for reorganization* appear to ignore advice given by the auditing firm of Coopers & Lybrand *that was assigned by* Mr. Schlesinger to assess the department's management.

Auditing Advice

In March the auditors reported: "Even if there was a more compelling case for basic organizational change than we believe exists, the costs in additional turbulence and trauma associated with further changes in basic organizational structure at this time would likely exceed any imaginable benefits of more change."

The Department of Energy was assembled in October, 1977, from a flock of agencies whose functions were related to energy. Since they differed in organization, style and management, the new department has been troubled with the problems of merger and standard operation.

Officials in the department said morale was low and that many were nervous about Mr. Duncan's plans, which have been closely held by his associates. "This place abounds in rumors," said a senior holdover from the Schlesinger days.

Among the basic changes toward *which Mr. Duncan was reported to* be moving was to organize the bureaus within the department around fuels — oil, coal, nuclear, solar — rather than by function as it is now. The bureaus currently are concerned across the board with research, resource applications, conservation and the environment.

Officials said a reason for the proposed change was the frustration with a lack of progress in moving *projects through that stratified* structure. Mr. Duncan's aides were said to believe that making one bu*reau responsible for one fuel would* speed things.

Bakke Lawyers Reject Fee Offer

WOODLAND, Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI) — Allan Bakke's attorneys say they will reject as too low a University of California offer to pay $120,000 in legal fees incurred by Mr. Bakke in his reverse discrimination case.

Gary Morrison of the university's legal staff confirmed that the university made the proposed settlement in briefs filed with the Yolo County Superior Court last week. He said it was "*the absolutely top* offer." The California Supreme Court has ordered the university to pay *$437,000 of Mr. Bakke's legal* costs. The university is fighting the decision.

Neil Falconer, hired to represent Mr. Bakke's attorney Reynold Colvin in the fee dispute, called the *university's offer* inappropriately low and said it would be rejected. Mr. Bakke's lawyers have been seeking $447,158.

Ohio Radio Station Throws Switch, Begins Broadcasting on Sun Power

BRYAN, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP) — The sky was overcast, but right on time, a small radio station here began broadcasting yesterday with electricity generated by the sun, the first such commercial application of solar energy in the United States.

Delbert Larta, an Ohio congressman, flipped a switch changing the power source for the 500-watt station, WBNO, from electricity coming from a utility company to that coming from solar cells and *storage batteries that* had been charged in recent days by the sun.

Burt Nichols, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology engineer in charge of installing the solar energy collection system, said the *station required 26 amperes of electricity to transmit its signal at* the time of the power switch. He said 22 amperes came from thousands of small solar cells arrayed behind the station. The remaining *power came from the solar storage batteries.*

The project is a combined effort of MIT and the Department of Energy. The current cost is more than 10 times that of conventional power, but engineers say they hope this can become competitive by 1990.

U.S. Navy Acts to Reduce Recruiting Discrimination

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP) — The Navy announced two separate actions yesterday designed to improve the life of blacks and other minorities in its ranks.

One is a remedial education program to enable blacks to qualify for better Navy jobs and the other is a crackdown on racist activity, such as Ku Klux Klan organizations on ships.

Critics complain that the Navy's current admittance standards discriminate against blacks and other minorities because their education is inferior to that of whites.

Out of every 100 young men in a given racial group volunteering for the Navy, 75 must score high enough to qualify for technical schools before 25 who do not meet those minimum qualifications can get into the Navy.

No Rejections

Under the new system, which will go into effect Oct. 1, all 100 volunteers would be taken into the Navy whether or not they qualified for electronics, machinists and other schools. Those with low scores would receive remedial education in reading, writing and arithmetic to increase their chances of qualifying for Navy technical schools.

Besides eliminating what such critics as Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and the American Civil Liberties Union had termed a "blatant" and "illegal" quota system, the Navy will open the door to more volunteers at a time when recruiters cannot meet their goals.

Specifically, the Navy figures that the "upward mobility" policy *this year will admit an additional* 2,000 blacks, 600 other minorities and 400 whites. The remedial education program will be financed by money now on hand, a Navy spokesman said.

Another effect of the new enlistment policy is expected to be a larger percentage of blacks in the Navy. Currently, 9.4 percent of the Navy's enlisted force of 462,000 is black — *the lowest* percentage of any service.

Rioting Cited

Navy leaders have defended the quality control system as a way to keep a disproportionate percentage of minorities from filling menial jobs such as cook and deckhand. They blamed rioting on some ships during the Vietnam War on the disillusionment of sailors who were relegated to menial jobs.

However, there is no guarantee that enlistees who score low will end up in technical schools after completing remedial courses now being organized.

In the second action designed to improve Navy life for minorities, Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, recently issued orders to his ship and shore commanders to "deal effectively with racist activity."

Although the Ku Klux Klan was *not mentioned in his message*, Adm. Hayward acted at a time when sailors identified as Klan *members have been transferred to* different ships in the Atlantic Fleet in an effort to break up racist activity.

"Recent incidents within the Navy involving racist organizations *highlight the need for every com*mander to be fully aware of command responsibilities for enforcing *anti-discrimination policies*," Adm. Hayward said. "Prejudice and preparedness are incompatible."

Cancer Victims, Families Sue U.S. Over Nevada Nuclear Explosions

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Lawyers representing 442 cancer victims or their survivors filed suit today against the U.S. government, charging that above-ground nuclear testing in the 1950s and early 1960s caused cancer in 265 persons who lived near the Nevada Test Site.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court, seeks "just and reasonable compensation" for the claimants, attorney Dale Haralson said.

The claimants lived in towns in Utah, Nevada and Arizona downwind of the test site during above-ground detonations during the last two decades.

Of the 442 plaintiffs, 119 have terminal or arrested cancer, and 323 are relatives of 146 deceased cancer victims.

Mr. Haralson said that the suit was being filed as a single collective action because the central issue in the claims — possible federal negligence in not warning residents about health dangers — was the same for each claimant.

No Damage Figure

He said that no specific damage figure was listed in the suit because compensation would probably be established "*on a case-by-case* basis."

Earlier claims were filed by relatives of cancer victims against the Department of Energy, successor to the old Atomic Energy Commission, for more than $230 million in damages. None of those claims has been paid.

During congressional hearings in Salt Lake City and Las Vegas last spring, several scientists testified that the federal government underestimated the amount of radiation released during the nuclear blasts.

Residents said they were told by the Atomic Energy Commission that the explosions posed no danger to livestock or persons in the area.

Pope to Say Mass In 6 U.S. Cities, Vatican Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — The Vatican announced yesterday that Pope John Paul II will celebrate Mass in each of the six cities he plans to visit during his U.S. tour in October.

The announcement gave only the pope's general itinerary but said that he would celebrate Mass at each stop.

After a visit to Ireland, the pontiff will arrive in Boston on Oct. 1, then fly to New York on Oct. 2 to address the United Nations General Assembly. On Oct. 3, he will fly to Philadephia, stopping the next day in Des Moines before going to Chicago. The pope will then visit Washington for two days, according to the Vatican announcement.

More than a million people are expected to attend a pontifical Mass on the Washington, D.C., mall between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial.

Uranium Discovery Is Reported in Niger

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UPI) — A Japanese exploration firm has discovered a substantial uranium deposit in northern Niger, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun financial newspaper said today.

The newspaper said that the *mine has been under joint* exploration by the (Japan) Overseas Uranium Development and the French *nuclear fuel firm, Cogema, and that* it is estimated to have a deposit of at least 30,000 tons of metal uranium.

Hua Is Said to Plan Japan Visit in 1980

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will probably visit Japan next year, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

They said that Mr. Hua would probably come to Japan in 1980 if *Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira* goes to Peking by the end of this year.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, August 31, 1979 *

Rising U.S. Imports of Oil

An unexpected rise in oil imports is pushing President Carter toward an unpleasant choice. Imports are beginning to move up close to the quota that he set last month. The administration has not yet decided how to limit imports, but any limit will necessarily either raise prices or produce gasoline lines. A month ago, it seemed likely that the early summer's reduction in driving, together with the gathering recession, would keep the U.S. oil demand well below the mark that the president set. But the recession has not yet had much impact, and driving appears to have increased sharply in recent weeks.

* * *

Imports are now running just over 8 million barrels a day. That is several hundred thousand barrels more than a month ago, and the president's quota is 8.2 million barrels a day. There's a good deal of confusion within the government over the precise meaning of that figure. Is it meant to be an annual average, or a continuous limit to the end of the year? It makes a difference. Because imports were low in the first half of the year, they could go quite high now without taking the full year's average above the quota. But a long rise through the autumn would certainly do violence to the spirit of the president's July policy, as most of the world understood it. The precise wording of the president's July 16 speech, in which he set the quota, is ambiguous on this point.

Perhaps it is too soon to know whether the past few weeks' imports represent the beginning of a dangerous trend. But if the general pattern of imports continues upward over the next couple of months, the president will have to take action. Unfortunately, holding down imports is no simple matter.

Various possible mechanisms are under consideration within the administration. As a matter of economic policy, clearly the best choice is decontrol of gasoline prices plus a stiff gasoline tax, to discourage any great surge of autumn driving like last year's. Next in order of preference is a tariff. But as a matter of political reality, the leading contender is probably a system of auctioning off to the highest bidder the right to import oil.

Ironically, one victim of the import quota may well be the strategic petroleum reserve. It was established as insurance against interruptions of foreign oil supplies and, by the end of next year, it was supposed to hold 500 million barrels of oil in its underground caverns. But it's far behind schedule. There are now about 90 million barrels in storage, and the process of filling it has dropped off sharply since last last winter. It may be suspended altogether next month, to reduce the pressure on world markets and to keep the U.S. import figure down. When there was plenty of oil for sale in the world last year, the strategic reserve ran into engineering troubles that impeded the buildup. Now that the engineering troubles have been resolved, the government finds it perilous to try to bring in the oil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Now for a Look at That Minor Matter the Press Has Grossly Exaggerated.'

Early Returns in Nicaragua

The hardest tests still lie ahead for the new rulers of Nicaragua. Not even the Sandinista leaders themselves now know whether they will remain true to their promises of democracy when harmony inevitably gives way to conflict over how best to reconstruct a shattered society. But in recent days the Sandinistas have shown signs that their interest in pluralism is not merely rhetorical. They clearly anticipate a society where Nicaraguans will be free to express dissenting points of view.

* * *

Barely a month after the end of the civil war, press and broadcast restrictions have been removed. Quick to reappear was La Prensa, the independent liberal newspaper that paid so dearly for its opposition to the Somoza dictatorship. Last week, a provisional constitution was put into effect. It guarantees substantial freedom of speech, press and assembly and spells out the rights of those accused of crimes. Those charged with crimes under the former dictatorship also will come under the protection of the new charter, but only after a delay of two months. We hope that this exception turns out to be as innocent as it now sounds.

* * *

There can be no guarantee beyond good faith that citizens will actually get to enjoy the rights enumerated in the provisional constitution. More than one repressive regime elsewhere has covered its crimes with a liberal charter. But the evidence in Nicaragua suggests that so far, so just.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Alice in Nonaligned Land

Lewis Carroll could hardly have thought up anything so fantastically nonsensical, and yet taken so seriously, as the present nonaligned movement. The crowning absurdity, breathtaking in its calculated effrontery, is that the nonaligned, conference early next month should be in, of all places, Castro's Havana . . . the biggest conference ever held.

Many of the countries attending are just as firmly in the Soviet camp as Cuba . . .

Third World countries that still think there is no limit to the extent to which they can exploit the Soviet card to extract ever more aid out of the West should realize what a dangerous game this is becoming . . .

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Plight of Kurds in Iran

The signs are clear and disturbing: the Ayatollah Khomeini wants to crush the Kurdish rebellion, which is to say, to wipe out the political and religious elite of this minority.

In veiled terms, this decision foretells nothing less than the undertaking of genocide by the ayatollah against the Kurdish enclave in the north of Iran.

The Kurdish leaders are aware of a genocide attempt. They have appealed to world opinion for support of their cause.

What makes the situation worse is that the ayatollah is using his redoubtable power to create a psychological climate favorable to this type of operation. The religious leaders have begun a campaign against the Kurds which has all the characteristics of hysteria.

To establish the "unique party" — that of Allah — the ayatollah has begun to eliminate all who oppose his plan. The Kurdish minority and the Arabs have shown themselves to be obstacles . . .

This priciple being established, the easily offended ayatollah nullified the election of Abdul Rahman Ghassemlou, secretary general of the Democratic Kurdish Party, to the assembly of experts in charge of rewriting the constitution . . .

Simultaneously, he has closed local newspapers and expelled foreign correspondents. Clearly, his objective is to be in a better position to manipulate the ignorant masses who are always ready to assemble themselves in the streets at his signal . . .

History teaches that holy war is always deadly, fatal to those who deliver it. The one launched by the ayatollah risks, like all the others, turning sour and resolving nothing. It would be so simple and so much more profitable to accord the Kurds the modest demands of autonomy they are claiming.

— From La Presse (Montreal).

Aid for Uganda, Tanzania

. . . In Uganda itself, one man's tyranny (deposed President Idi Amin) has given way to the banditry of many.

It is no safer than ever it was to be in Kampala, and many who live there complain that the new order is worse than the old.

In retrospect, the killer squads who acted for Amin acted to a pattern, and when the pattern was known it was possible to take evasive measures. Now the terror is random.

Nevertheless, the International Monetary Fund has dutifully sent a mission to Kampala to talk in the daytime about subjects which become irrelevant as night falls.

Civilized converse about import credits and economic planning is mocked by the machinegun fire of forces — Tanzanian, Ugandan? From troops or from thugs? Nobody knows . . .

Two Commonwealth countries in East Africa are now, for different reasons, in serious difficulty. Tanzania could be greatly helped by money . . .

Uganda's troubles are far worse, since they are rooted in the social breakdown which took place under Amin.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1904

PEKING — Jeremiah Jenks, commissioner sent to China by the United States to arrange for a uniform monetary system with a gold basis for China, returns to the United States today. He has just completed the first step towards the establishment of a gold standard, after nine months of strenuous work. The object of Mr. Jenks' mission was to advise the Chinese government on the advantages of a uniform monetary system and to make and receive suggestions as to the best methods to employ in changing from silver to gold with the least economic disturbance. Mr. Jenks has interviewed the highest officials in Peking and the most important viceroys and governors throughout China.

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1929

LONDON — The hotel district of the metropolis is gradually going west. The success of the large hostelries opened in the West End, where the die-hards thought they would be too far out to do any business, has had a marked effect on the real estate market. The Park Lane, and the new Grosvenor House are examples of the new trend. The location of the Grand Hotel in Trafalgar Square was once called "the best site of Europe", but it has now been converted into an office building. But the two big hotels on the Embankment, the Savoy and the Cecil, are too much a part of the American tourist trade to be influenced by changing conditions.

Green Ireland's Bleeding

By William Shaw McDermott

BOSTON — In Ulster, and in Ireland, August is once again *the cruelest month.*

Northern Ireland's Protestants and Roman Catholics are again indulging in the communal bloodshed that accompanies the celebration by Protestants of an obscure victory in 1689 and commemoration by Catholics of the Rising of 1798 and other futile, armed deeds committed for the sake of *united Ireland. Irish Republican* Army terrorists, perverted by love of cause and hatred of humanity, seek out their symbols: They attack children and their grandfather, Lord Mountbatten, a noble man and aging hero whose courage and intelligence his assailants will never possess.

In such circumstances, prominent Irish-Americans are moved to propose initiatives and offer solutions. Their comments on the recurrent miseries in Ulster almost always miss the point that peace will not come to the North until all persons of Irish affiliation express, *without elaboration or qualification,* disgust and revulsion and horror for mayhem and murder. But their pronouncements do illustrate one truth: Irish Americans are bemused by the legends of Ireland's past and unschooled in its history.

Bittersweet

Our ancestors came to the United States with bittersweet memories of the beautiful island that gave them no comfort. Armed with the oral tradition of song, verse and story that was their Celtic heritage, these refugees gave us an engraved portrait of Ireland's woes, etched with the names of great patriots: *Kathleen ni Houlihan, Brian Boru,* "The Wild Geese," Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmett.

In our forebears' telling, Ireland's past was one of glory *mixed in a bowl of tears. Oppression* and failed rebellion were the central themes of their story and always at the center of the agony was "perfidious Albion." No one could deny the power of the imagery: Cromwell's treachery was as vivid in their account as it was centuries before at Drogheda. Yet the stories in retelling often transformed historical *events* into legends.

From the end of the reign of Elizabeth I in 1603 to the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, Britain plagued the North with colonial efforts that began as benighted and cruel and ended as bedraggled and craven. In the 17th century, the great clans of the North were scattered in exile and their ancestral lands were parceled among Lowland Scotsmen, in the "Plantation of Ulster," as the event is known. The strategy of using Protestant freeholders to dispossess and subjugate Catholic peasants in the North became crown policy in the 18th century. In the industrial age, divide-and-conquer was the continuing prescription for social control of the laboring classes and for retention of the loyalty of Ulster.

Legend

From this history developed the current legend that six counties of Ulster remain under "John Bull's tyranny." The legend ignores the crucial fact of modern Irish history: Once British policy had unloosed the genie of loyal Ulster, it could not be returned to the bottle. Since 1920, Ulster's Protestants have clutched the British connection as their security against the imagined dissolution of their prosperity and liberties. Their intransigence brought the British Army into Ulster in 1970 and made Britain the bewildered arbiter in the events that have claimed some 2,000 lives.

The Orangemen of today, like their ancestors, will have no truck with discussion of a united Ireland dominated by a Catholic majority. Protestants of the six counties do not accept the view that logic of geography and communality of culture favor unified governance of a small island of 4 million people. But they do share with their Catholic neighbors the Irish trait of disdain for British compromise.

Protestant Ulster's resolve to fight an unwanted marriage with the Republic of Ireland should not be underestimated. The cry of resistance to the Home Rule Bills of 1886 and 1912, "Ulster will fight, Ulster will be right," has an atavistic resonance in Ulster today.

Determination

If deserted by Britain, modern Ulster will resurrect the words of Sir Edward Carson, who from 1912 to 1920 led the Protestant cause against Home Rule for Ireland: "I ask my Ulster friends when they go back to Belfast to tell their friends there in no uncertain voice that the *government last night declared war* against Ulster, and have announced that the only solution of this question is to drive them out of the community in which they are *satisfied into a community* which they loathe, hate and detest. We will accept the declaration of war."

American-Irish Catholics who understand the grim determination of Ulster's Protestants must not succumb to sentimental proposals for a united Ireland; such talk invites the spectacle, with like results, of the chaotic, brutal, sectarian civil war that Lord Mountbatten struggled in vain to forestall in India in 1947. They must resist the temptation to bait British governments for evident imperfections of policy, while failing to condemn earnestly the gunmen who have brought great suffering to innocent citizens.

And, above all, they must learn from Ireland's history the supremely ironic truth that the British connection is Ireland's only present hope for peace. With it, Ireland may yet achieve reconciliation of its religious communities.

William Shaw McDermott is a lawyer who studied history at Harvard and Oxford. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Dealing With Ira
A Time to Be Wa

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Out of the *fog of revolution* in Iran emerges plain evidence that the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini has trouble maintaining internal order and external security. The United States, accordingly, needs to be extremely wary in dealing with the regime.

So word that Washington is selling arms to Tehran as well as heating oil raises deep questions. Has the Carter administration developed a policy for Iran? Or is it still merely following the road to perdition traced by the line of least resistance?

What has been happening in Iran for several months now is slow fragmentation. The coming-apart *begins in Tehran.* The ayatollah rules chiefly through the agency of the Pasdaran, an Islamic force of bully boys recruited from the slums of south Tehran.

Harsh Laws

But revolutionary groups, including some tied to the Soviet Union, are now going into the streets to challenge the Pasdaran. Secular elements are demonstrating against the press censorship and harsh Islamic laws imposed by the ayatollah.

Decomposition extends to the corners of what has never been an entirely cohesive Persian empire. The revolt of the Kurds on Iran's western border with Iraq presents only the most salient sign of dissidence.

There is also trouble with the predominantly Arab population of the oil fields around Khuzestan at the head of the Gulf, with the Azerbaijanis around Tabriz in the north, with the Baluchis on the frontier with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the east.

Uncertain

The trouble in Iran already has spilled across the border with Iraq and brought a kind of preemptive *coup pressaging further trouble in* Baghdad. Self-assertion by the Baluchis could easily rip Pakistan and Afghanistan apart. Moreover, the radical nature of the ayatollah's regime, as well as its inability to police the Gulf after the fashion of the shah, causes leaders all along the gulf to feel the back of their necks.

In these dicy conditions, even security at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is uncertain. Uniformed policemen have only recently replaced revolutionary guards in patrolling the embassy compound.

The U.S. military contingent — which has dwindled to a[bout] [se]ven — is confined to the[ir] The U.S. military men outside to inspect facil[ities] and serviced by this con[tract] even to consult financial health records.

This country's larger in[terest] in a steady supply obviously in danger. The Iran is jeopardized by co[n]flict, the danger of strategic mismanagement. The oil pliers in the Gulf — the Saudis and Emirates — come more vulnerable to pressures, chiefly from the tine Liberation Organizati[on] demands that they cut do[wn] production. Finally, their largest security interest — the Soviet Union access to

With so much at stake, ists an undoubted case for the Khomeini regime. If th lah went down, the chao probably deepen with eve consequences for U.S. inte it makes sense to provide amounts of heating oil wh short supply in Iran.

May Make Sen

It may even make sens arms to Tehran. So far, only spare parts and am are involved — not the art helicopters suggested reports. Moreover, almos money required is already from deposits previously weapons the Iranians are going to buy.

The trouble is that there plicit rationale for being ni ayatollah. The United Sta nothing about the treat U.S. Embassy personnel in nor about the secessionis ment; nor about the flow of about the Islamic terroris about stability in the Gu even anything about the U tary presence in the Indian

Unwillingness to underli country's tangible interests s that the Carter administra engaged in wishful think hopes the ayatollah will re missionary zeal. It hopes power will be ceded to the sional government of P Bazargan. It hopes Mr. Ba and his aides will turn out reasonable men.

But behind these hopes t nothing. Despite all the t about the "arc of crisis," the administration still lacks a st for dealing with the vortex of politics.

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The Brown Appeal

By Anthony Lewis

LOS ANGELES — The weekend after Labor Day, Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. will go to New Hampshire and Massachusetts for some familiar primary scenes: a political picnic, a factory gate, college auditoriums. He will be off on the long road to the Democratic Convention in New York a year from now, not yet formally committed but really in for keeps barring surprises.

Money is a crucial factor in the interminable grind that the nominating process has become, and some people have doubts about the *California governor on that score.* He has offended a lot of traditional Democratic givers out here with such policies as budget-cutting — many unions and liberals in the Los Angeles area, for example. But Brown and his people, when asked about money, sound confident.

"There is little doubt that we can finance this operation through the first primaries," Brown said in a conversation the other day. "We've raised at least $100,000, and we've only been at it a week-and-a-half. I think it will be a challenge — financing campaigns is difficult — but we've always been able to raise money."

Big Job

The finance chairman of the Brown exploratory committee, Richard Silberman, said it would be a big job to organize the fund-raising. In California, he noted, 75 percent of campaign money comes from contributors of $5,000 or more, while individuals can give no more than $1,000 under federal law. But he spoke just as confidently about the outcome.

"Our total program will reach $17 million," he said, "the $15 million or so that will be allowed plus the cost of fund-raising." He was asked what period that legal limit covered. "Until the governor is nominated," he replied with a laugh.

When asked how he would raise that kind of money, Silberman clued the potential sources to specific policies that Brown plans to emphasize in the campaign for the nomination. "The key is the philosophy of the candidate," he said. "First, there are a number of individuals in this country, capable of contributing $1,000 who have strong feelings about nuclear energy. Jerry Brown is the one candidate with strong views and a record as a critic of nuclear power.

"Secondly, there are things in President Carter's energy program that trouble people — for example, no clear thoughts on how to bridge the gap between now and 1985. The governor does have clear ideas, such as major new investment in transit — buses and trains. That will appeal to some people in labor and industry. He wants a much bigger push for conservation, and *there is a constituency there.*

"Space is also important. That's a big possibility for this country — meaningful to labor and industry — and he is making the argument for a new space program. He knows a lot of people in the field, scientists and the labor and business people.

"Then foreign affairs. In two areas he stands closer to the mass of Americans." (Silberman did not say closer than whom, but the implication was President Carter.)

"Trade policy is one. He's giving a lot of thought to the trade policies that led to the development of West Germany and Japan as our commercial rivals in the world. It's not the old protectionism. There are a lot of people in this country worried about our trade practices.

"Another natural group for the governor is the Jewish community. His stands have been consistent — against the PLO, supportin[g] commitment to our allies, and Egypt. There's a powerfu[l] stituency there that understan[ds] views are deep and consister[t], not that he doesn't recogniz[e] in due time you have to ma[ke] accomodation with the Pal[es]ans, but that's different fro[m] PLO. And it's different from influenced by a million barr[els] Saudi oil."

Not Dreamy

The approach to the fund-r[aising] problem should dispell any [no]tion that Brown and his advisers [are] dreamy lot, unaware of the re[al]ities of politics. They are [run]ning an extremely intelligent and [well]-headed group. And one's impr[es]sion is that they feel as Vince [Lom]bardi did about winning.

As a campaigner in the pre[si]dential primaries, then, Brown will have his eye on constituencies he will still try to meet their [feel]ings with words a little dif[fer]ent from most other politicians.

Asked about the Chrysler C[or]poration's request for govern[ment] help, for example, he showed [con]cern about the jobs at stake, [but] said he did not see how Was[hing]ton could just let Chrysler fail. [Then] he went on to suggest that the [gov]ernment, if it helped, ought [to] have a significant voice in the [reor]ganization of Chrysler. Perhaps the [pres]ident should be able to fi[re] some members of the boa[rd of] directors."

And he still sounds a ma[jor] theme about the need for "[bet]ter decision-making" on issues [that] cross national boundaries — [on] safety, for example, "or fishe[ries] the rain forests of the Philip[pines] or Brazil that have importa[nt] effects on the weather.

"There is an agenda that [is] beyond the concerns that are pulling us apart. Fragmen[ta]tion, the challenge. That. It may sound too grandiose, but I like to bring in countries like New Hampshire and Massachusetts and Florida."

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Letters

Citizens' Privacy

In Jonathan Kandell's splendidly-reported article (IHT, Aug. 27) about restoring Sweden's citizens' privacy from the bureaucrats' tentacles in the computer system, a member of the Malmo (Sweden) City Council, Roland Lundberg, displaying a woeful insensitivity for privacy, takes the position: "If you have done nothing wrong, you have nothing to worry about."

Mr. Lundberg is wearing blinders. He prefers not to see the growing cancer inherent in the widespread invasion of citizens' privacy in many areas of life: business, government, family, social. The disease had best be curbed now or "1984" will visit us starting in 1980.

As reporter Kandell brought forth, why should the traffic policeman (and his superiors) — or your landlord, department store and even your bank to whom you loan your money, etc. — know your full family history, your health condition, tax records and earnings? That might also be extended to one's social security status and one's arrest record, if any. The traffic cop, the landlord, the merchant, the bank will all have access to that and more. Or they'll gain that capability through "a friend downtown" if the flagrant disregard for citizens' privacy isn't curbed.

Mr. Lundberg's theme is if you've done nothing wrong, worry not. Years ago, a person, perhaps wiser, declared: "There's no such thing as right or wrong. It's only what you think." Or, in today's climate, what someone else thinks.

You and I, Mr. Lundberg, have much to worry about, right or wrong.

DAN S. BLUMENTHAL.
Paris.

Innocence Plea

I know it's bound to happen — but please keep Dennis innocent and don't make Margaret *so horrible.* It's losing something.

He has, after all, a good mother!

ANITA MEYER.
Kingston-Upon-Thames, England.

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هكذا من الاصل

United Press International

NG BANK — Fire gutted the top three floors of the Austrian National Bank in central. arly yesterday morning, destroying its computer center and most of the administration More than 200 firemen supported by cadets from a nearby barracks fought the blaze. ar hours, the flames were extinguished. The cause of the fire was being investigated.

Obituaries

nuel Newhouse, Newspaper Publisher

ORK, Aug. 30 (UPI) — publisher Samuel I. 84, died yesterday at spital.

whouse was born in a n the lower East Side of and spent his boyhood in New Jersey. He was oy at 12, a publisher at r at 21, and at his death ing one of the largest enterprises in the Unit-

whouse began building by taking over sick or papers and giving them During a career that arly three quarters of a put up more than half a ars to acquire 32 news- ven magazines, six TV e radio stations and 20 stems.

reign Holdings

ings in Conde Nast and mith Publications gave ts in the American, Brit- , Italian and Australian Vogue magazine. He interests in the British Brides and of House and d the French Maison et

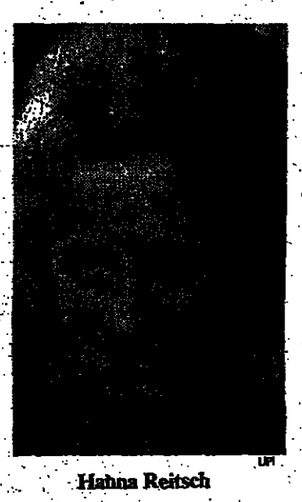
whouse decided in 1977 ase of the Booth News- lichigan to transfer day- rations of the Newhouse s brothers Theodore and d his sons S.I. Jr. and family spokesman said. last year greatly cur- usiness activity and, af- one last month, he had hospitalized or other- citated, and the empire being presided over by

p employs more than rsons throughout the revenues were estimated nore than $750 million a "family of newspapers," to call them, are bought an 3 million readers dai- unt for three-quarters of revenue.

newspapers in 22 cities seven American maga- ogue, Glamour, House , Mademoiselle, Brides, entleman's Quarterly —

Samuel I. Newhouse

UPI



Hanna Reitsch

UPI

have an overall circulation of more than 21 million.

In publishing, Mr. Newhouse followed a policy of what he called local autonomy. The Newhouse newspapers said in their obituary: "He saw himself as a businessman whose business was news, and he recognized editorial quality as the heart of a newspaper. Almost unnoticed, he fundamentally altered the nature of editorial management of group-owned newspapers by leaving editorial decisions to the individual editors on the local scene."

The empire started with the Staten Island Advance, which he acquired in 1922 for $98,000.

In the electronic field, the group comprised five radio stations, in Syracuse, N.Y., Birmingham, Ala. and Harrisburg, Pa.; cable TV systems in a score of areas, with a total of 175,000 customers; and Eastern Microwave, Inc., a microwave system that is a common carrier of TV signals to cable systems in New York State, Pennsylvania and New England. The sale of five Newhouse-owned TV stations, in Elmira, Syracuse, Harrisburg, Birmingham, and St. Louis, for $84 million to Times Mirror Inc. of Los Angeles was announced in December, 1978, but Federal Communications Commission approval of the transaction is still pending.

Mr. Newhouse abhorred long conferences and meetings. He conducted his business in a blur of visits. He was so perpetually in a hurry that the headwaiter of a Newark hotel where he frequently had lunch automatically served him the instant he sat down with some nonfattening item from the menu. Mr. Newhouse was never known to complain over the dullness of his diet.

His parents were Meyer and Rose Fatt Newhouse, immigrants from Russia and Austria. He was raised in Bayonne, N. J., and was the eldest of eight children. He quit school, when his father's health failed, to work as a clerk for Hyman Lazarus, a city magistrate, for $2 a week.

Hanna Reitsch

FRANKFURT, Aug. 30 (Reuters) — Air ace Hanna Reitsch, 67, Hitler's pilot, has died. She was the first woman to be awarded the Iron Cross.

The radio said that Miss Reitsch, who flew the last plane out of burning Berlin before the defeat of the Nazis in 1945, died last Friday and was buried today in Salzburg, Austria.

A tiny, intense woman, she set a world gliding record in 1932 and numerous other flying records before becoming a test pilot for the German Luftwaffe during World War II.

In the early 1960s, she spent four years in Ghana directing the national school of gliding in Accra and was said to be a close friend and confidante of President Kwame Nkrumah who was overthrown in 1966.

Miss Reitsch flew into Berlin during the last days of the war and visited Hitler in his bunker. She flew out again four days later under heavy Soviet artillery fire with orders to organize bombing raids against the allies.

But she was captured shortly afterward and imprisoned for 15 months by the Americans.

U.S. Estimates Nicaragua Needs $800 Million in Aid

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT) — U.S. economists estimate that Nicaragua will need at least $800 million in outside assistance through 1980 to achieve the economic recovery that political specialists say will provide the best chance for survival of a moderate government.

Administration officials are weighing a request to Congress for more than $100 million over two years as the U.S. share of the assistance that they believe will be necessary to rebuild Nicaragua's war-devastated economy.

The officials concede that it would be difficult in the most favorable circumstances to gain the approval of administration officials who draw up the budget, let alone Congress, for aid on this scale to a Central American country of only 2.3 million people.

It would be especially difficult, they admit, when the aid would go to a government controlled by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which assumed power six weeks ago after a civil war that ousted President Anastasio Somoza.

Influential Friends

Gen. Somoza still has influential friends in Congress who attribute his downfall to Carter administration pressure. Even members of Congress who would not defend the general's authoritarian rule fear the Sandinistas will eventually clamp a Marxist regime on Nicaragua.

The administration has already had an indication of how difficult it will be to obtain substantial assistance from Congress for a Nicaraguan government whose future political character it cannot guarantee.

Early this month, the State Department, complying with the law, sent Congress a notification that it proposed to redirect $8.5 million from the foreign aid appropriation for fiscal 1979 to provide more emergency assistance for Nicaragua. The United States spent about $7 million for emergency assistance to Nicaragua from June 15 to Aug. 15. The chairman of the Senate and House appropriations subcommittee on international operations have a 10-day period in which they can block such transfers. Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, took no action, but Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., objected, despite two appeals from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

"They sent up the request for reprogramming four hours after Congress recessed," Rep. Long said yesterday. "I objected to reprogramming without holding hearings."

State Department officials say that a majority of Rep. Long's subcommittee favored the transfer of the aid money. Rep. Long has promised to schedule hearings on the matter shortly after Congress returns next week.

In addition to the $800 million that they estimate Nicaragua must obtain to carry it through 1980, the government economists believe that the country will require $200 million to $250 million annually in foreign aid for several years to restore its economy.

Junta Hears Complaints

MANAGUA, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Nicaragua's new government, seeking to show it admits its faults, has set up a national complaint department through which citizens can air their grievances over government abuses.

Yesterday, about 40 persons — young, old, poor, and affluent — stood in line waiting to enter the complaint office at the newly named Palace of the Heroes of the Revolution.

"The objective of creating this office was to establish a place where, for the first time in the history of this country, people could come and complain about abuses of power by government authorities," said Erick Blandon, director of the Department of Information and Complaints.

He said that most of the complaints to the department, set up by Interior Minister Tomas Borge, come from wives of national guardsmen imprisoned since the the ouster of Gen. Somoza.

"A lot of wives come in here and complain that their husbands are innocent and are being held unjustly," he said. "Others come in and claim that prison officials wont let them see their loved ones. A couple of people have come in to complain that the prisoners are being treated too well."

According to officials at the Modelo prison near Managua, 1,800 prisoners of war are still being held, down from 3,000 a few weeks ago.

Mr. Blandon said that the other complaints usually concern property confiscation.

"A woman came in this morning to say that after she fled the capital during the war, her house was taken over by members of the militia and given to another family," Mr. Blandon said. "Now she said they refuse to give it back."

Mr. Blandon said the complaints are sent to the proper authorities, such as the attorney general, the minister of agrarian reform and prison wardens.

"One of the problems we have," Mr. Blandon said, "is that our people have become afraid to complain. They are afraid they are going to be punished for it."

"But at least this government admits its faults and is trying to correct them," he said. "We have to start from there."

U.S. Publisher Finally Gets Visa To Attend Book Fair in Moscow

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT) — Lawrence Hughes, president of William Morrow & Co. whose visa to enter the Soviet Union to attend the International Book Fair in Moscow next week had been delayed for two months, yesterday was granted the visa.

Mr. Hughes is the chairman of the Association of American Publishers' international freedom to publish committee, which is concerned with the right to free expression and cultural exchange without government interference.

Robert Bernstein, chairman of Random House, whose visa had been canceled last week, yesterday received a telephone call from the State Department advising him that a Soviet Embassy official had said that his government would reconsider the cancellation if the Random House head would "not abuse Soviet hospitality."

Mr. Bernstein asked, through the State Department, for a clarification of what would constitute "abuse of Soviet hospitality." The Soviet Embassy replied that the visa would not be reinstated because it was apparent that Mr. Bernstein "would not agree to abide by conditions."

"No American publisher should have to do business with the Soviets in this way," Mr. Bernstein said, "particularly when many Soviet writers are not free to see and talk with their American publishers."

Carl Proffer, editor, and his wife, Ellendea, president of Ardis Publishers in Ann Arbor, Mich., were informed yesterday that they would not be granted visas to attend the book fair. Ardis publishes English- and Russian-language books and facsimile translations of Soviet works. A spokesman for the company said its emphasis was on literature.

Spain Gunmen Kill Policeman

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 30 (AP) — Gunmen, presumed to be Basque separatists and firing more than 60 submachine-gun rounds from three locations, ambushed and killed a national policeman today but missed six others walking beside him.

The attack, carried out as the policemen left the railroad station in Zumarraga, brought to 96 the number killed in political violence in Spain this year.

Officials said that they found between 60 and 70 empty casings of a type of ammunition used by the Basque separatist organization ETA near the body of Jose Maria Perez Rodriguez, 25, and that his companions probably avoided getting hit by returning fire.

China Newspapers Pledge More Truth in Reporting

PEKING, Aug. 30 (NYT) — On July 21, Tianjin City's daily newspaper, Tianjin Ribao, printed a glowing front-page story about how the Municipal Design Institute had greatly increased production, cut waste, economized and improved the quality of its output.

On Aug. 5, the same newspaper reported huge fruit production increases at an experimental farm outside the port city.

Last week, Tianjin Ribao printed on its front page two letters from readers who said those stories were wrong. In an accompanying article, the newspaper's principal commentator admitted the readers were right and also confessed that unfactual stories continue to plague the newspaper, although less so than in the past.

In a campaign unusual in world journalism and perhaps unprecedented in the controlled press of Communist nations, China's newspapers have in the last two months admitted that they have used false stories and puffery for years but said they are trying, with some difficulty, to reform.

Nationwide Campaign

Their front-page confessions are part of a nationwide campaign started by China's leaders earlier this year to eliminate propaganda and "seek the truth from facts."

The idea is to get the Chinese public to look objectively at China's problems as the first step in solving them. For years, commune leaders, factory officials and others have found it helpful to their careers and political standing to sweep deficiencies under the rug and simply report progress or improvement in their units even though the opposite was true.

Now, in discussion groups throughout the country, officials argue that objectivity is a key to genuine progress and a pillar of China's modernization program. China's newspapers, meanwhile, are leading the campaign by admitting they have been falling for the propaganda and passing it on, without questioning it, to readers.

The People's Daily, principal organ of the Communist Party, confessed last month that it had printed "lies and distortions" but said it was reforming.

The Tianjin daily cited numerous improvements in its factual coverage of events, then added: "However, this progress of our newspaper is still very far from meeting the demands of the shifting focus of party work in speeding up modernization. In particular, the paper and newspapers in general still often carry false, boastful and untruthful reports."

The villains, the newspaper said, were lazy and unethical journalists. "They spread hearsay and parrot the views of others," it went on, adding that some reporters do not bother to check information someone has given them.

There is bribery too, the commentary admitted, saying, "There are even people who regard reports as the knocker for going in by the back door and base such reports on flattering others in exchange for a green light to pursue unhealthy tendencies."

The article concluded with an appeal to readers to point out erroneous stories, saying: "Readers must all take action in order to insure good results. Hence, we welcome readers to supervise our work and to mercilessly expose false reporting."

"They seem to really mean it, when they say welcome aboard."

This is an authentic passenger statement.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

PANORAMIQUE

Tour Montparnasse

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

LES BERGERE

tuous New Show
Japanese Superstar
ON CHAN
TUE RICHER. 548.77 12
CLOSED MONDAY

VADOS SAL. 95-38 RES. 27-28
NER - LOS LATINOS
Restaurant
Dinners & Suppers.
Pierre les-de-Sathie
Hotel George V)
DAY AND NIGHT-Air Cond.

Fleurie
INTER-CONTINENTAL IN PARIS.
DINNER OUTSIDE
ATMOSPHERE
ASTIGLIONE
EL.260.37.80.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅝	ACF	2.24	5.8	7	230	38¾	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.0	7	190	17¾	17½	17⅝	
32¼	13	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	191	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅝	APL	1	8.6		114	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
47¾	33¾	ARA	1.84	4.7	8	115	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
31⅜	21⅝	ASA	1.40	5.0		469	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	ATO	.48	4.1	5	214	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ¼
44	17	AVX	.50	1.2	13	128	43¼	41¼	43¼	+1¾
21	21	AVX wi				3	21	21	21	
38⅜	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.7	14	734	37⅞	37	37⅛	— ¼
23⅜	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.3	6	124	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ½
6⅛	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	.9	7	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
13	10⅜	AdaEx	1.28e	F10.		35	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.9	6	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.3	5	931	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ½
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	4.6	5	46	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen				238	3⅛	2⅞	3	
35⅝	23⅝	AirPrd	.60	1.8	10	143	33⅜	32½	33	+ ½
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	4.9	11	6	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
15	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.8	7	55	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		23	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
95	78	AlaP pf	9	11.		z140	80½	80	80	— ½
16⅞	13⅝	Alagsco	1.40	9.3	9	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ —
26⅛	13½	Alasklin	.66	2.6	23	305	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	23½	Albany	1	2.3	12	41	44¼	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
9¼	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.5	10	11	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
46⅜	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.7	8	32	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅜
39⅞	30⅛	AlcanA	2	5.0	5	664	u40	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
32	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40	4.5	6	11	31⅛	31	31	
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	4.7	7	66	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
34¼	18½	AllgCp	1	2.9	8	80	34¼	33⅝	34	— ¼
28⅞	25⅝	AlgCp	pf2.86	10.		250	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
15	6½	AlgAir			5	280	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	8.2		38	23⅝	22½	23	
25⅝	13⅝	AlgLud	1.28	5.0	5	112	u25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
40⅝	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.3		28	u41	40½	41	+ ½
23⅞	21	AlgLd	pf2.19	9.8		31	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	10.	7	106	17⅝	17½	17½	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.4	7	27	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
35	20⅝	Allergan	.60	2.0	11	41	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
40½	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.4	8	171	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	6.9	7	44	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.0	12	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.2	6	355	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅜	AllisCh	1.80	5.0	6	53	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.0	9	12	16¼	16	16	— ½
21⅞	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.4	8	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
57¼	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.0	4	438	56⅛	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.9	6	28	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
41⅛	36½	Amax s	1.80	4.5	8	314	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
55¼	43⅛	Amax pf	3	5.6		2	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
32¾	14	Amcord	1.40	4.7	8	82	30¼	29¾	30	+ ¼
25⅛	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.4	6	41	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
42	31	Amrc	pf2.60	6.6		8	39¼	39	39¼	+1¼
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.3	6	354	43⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅝
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50	3.7		22	94⅝	94	94	— ¾
19⅛	10⅜	AmAir	.40	3.0	2	789	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
9¼	4	AmAir wt				171	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	AAir pf	2.18	11.		14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	7.4	7	80	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5	7.6	7	111	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
35⅛	28⅜	ABrd	pf2.67	7.9		5	34	34	34	+ ⅛
47⅜	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20	2.6	8	426	46¼	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	ABldM	.70W	4.4	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.1	6	206	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ½
22¼	19⅜	ACan	pf1.75	8.5		402	20½	20½	20½	
6⅝	2⅜	ACentry				37	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
32	23⅜	ACyan	1.60	5.7	8	1507	29⅛	28	28	—2
14½	8⅝	AmDistl			5	13	13⅜		13⅜	
35⅜	19⅝	ADT	1.16	5.2	9	50	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
23⅞	19⅞	AElPw	2.18	11.	9n	317	20⅜	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
38⅞	27⅜	AmExp	1.80	5.2	7	242	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ¼
15⅜	8¾	AFamil	.60b	4.9	5	112	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	19	AGIBd	2e	9.6		48	21	20¾	20¾	
20¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.2		8	20	20	20	
38⅜	22⅝	AGnIns	1	2.7	6	239	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	AHeritLf	.48	3.3	9	27	14¾	14¼	14½	
21⅛	12	AmHoist	1	5.1	6	675	20⅛	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
32½	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.	12	1295	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
142	110½	AHome pf	2	1.6		5	128⅞	128⅝	128⅞	—2⅛
33⅜	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.4	13	482	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	7½	AmInvt	.40	3.8	7	568	11	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.3	11	254	34¾	34⅜	34½	¼
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	858	8⅛	8	8⅛	
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.4	9	48	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	ASLFl	n.60a	1.9	6	13	u31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	4.2	62	424	u19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅝
58⅛	39	AStand	3	5.2	7	63	58¼	57½	57½	— ½
9⅞	6	ASteril	.32	3.5	10	422	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
31⅝	23½	AmStr	.80	2.5	4	88	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅝
59⅝	57⅛	AmStr pf				284	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
64⅛	56⅝	ATT	5	8.8	7	2099	56⅞	d56⅛	56⅞	
67⅞	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.6		9	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		13	46	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	44⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		60	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	
14⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.92	6.3	5	24	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43	7.6		z100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13⅜	11¼	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z220	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	AWa	5pf1.25	9.9		z200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	15½	Ameron	1	5.1	6	4	19½	19½	19½	
16½	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.1	5	17	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
42½	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	136	41¾	40¼	41½	+1¼
23	15⅞	Amfac	1.20	5.4	5	55	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
40½	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.0	13	331	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Ampco	.60	2.6	8	40	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅜
19⅞	10⅝	Ampex	.05e	.3	11	567	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp			9	97	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
23½	14½	Amstar	1.35	6.7	9	x505	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	2	4.8	7	102	41⅝	41¼	41½	
19¼	14¼	Analog s			16	111	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.4	5	211	u18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
26	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.1	6	24	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	4.9	7	67	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	8½	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	31	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
26⅜	18⅜	Apache	s.40	1.4	12	382	u27⅝	25⅞	27⅜	+2
25⅝	25¼	ApPw	pf2.65	10.		481	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
22½	7½	ApldDig			9	494	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
49⅝	18½	ApldDig pf	1	4.3		4	24½	23½	23½	+ ½
11½	5⅛	ApplMg			9	57	10½	10¼	10¼	
27⅜	7½	Arcata	1.12	4.3	7	36	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
35	28⅜	Arcat pf	2	5.8		1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
31¼	25	Arcat	pf2.16	7.1		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	12¼	ArchrD	.20b	.8	15	2489	u25⅝	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.3	13	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	2	10.	7	338	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
18½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60b	5.5	23	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	4.9	10	194	45⅝	45	45	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				234	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	Armada			9	145	u 9⅝	9⅝	9½	
23⅞	17	Armco	1.50	6.5	5	159	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.1		26	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	126	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.5	5	11	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	AroCorp	1b	4.8	7	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
24	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.8	7	68	u24⅞	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅝
18⅞	12	Arvin	1	7.1	4	39	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
29⅜	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.2		10	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
25½	13⅛	Asarco	1	4.0	5	651	25½	25¼	25¼	
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	5.0	6	323	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	7.1	7	422	u21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	5.9	5	11	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	17½	AlCyEl	1.84	9.2	8	27	20⅛	20	20	
70⅞	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.0	9	535	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
84¼	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.4		20	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	9½	AtlasCp				10	16¼	16	16	
37	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.7	17	75	u37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
25	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	4.6	3	465	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
78	42	Avco pf	3.20	5.9		4	54	54	54	+ ½
19⅝	12¾	Avery	.60	3.3	8	28	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Avnet	.80	3.7	7	372	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ¼
61⅞	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.4	13	434	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
65⅝	12½	BAV Liq	52c			6	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
12⅛	6⅜	Bache	.50a	4.3	6	143	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
49	27	BakrInt	.60	1.2	16	152	49⅜	48⅞	48½	
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.1	9	88	40	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
60	28⅝	BldU	pf 2.06	3.6		58	59½	57½	57½	—2½
28⅝	20⅞	BallCp	1.40	5.0	6	34	28½	28	28	— ⅛
48⅝	31½	BallyMf	s.10	.2	29	771	41⅝	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	21½	BaltGE	2.44	9.8	7	323	25¼	24⅞	25	— ¼
52⅞	45	Balt pfB	4.50	9.8		z500	46¼	46	46	— ½
24⅝	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.8	6	19	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.3	10	90	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	17⅛	BangPnt	.80	3.0	5	68	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
42½	25	BanP pf	2	5.4		5	37	37	37	
40	30⅝	BkNY	2.44a	6.0	6	169	u43¼	40¼	41	+1¾
17¼	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	6.7	5	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	4.5	7	563	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	32⅜	BankTr	3	6.3	6	120	47⅞	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
29½	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.4		3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
51⅝	45½	BkTr	pf4.22	9.0		24	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
18	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	9	35	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
42	21¼	Barber	1.60	3.3	12	152	u48¾	48	48½	+6⅜
18⅞	10⅝	BardCR	.36	2.7	10	97	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
21⅞	15½	BarnGp	s.80	3.8	6	10	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
21⅜	14⅝	BarryW	s.52	2.3	13	312	u23⅛	21½	22¼	+1
50	32¼	Bausch	2	4.2	8	71	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	— ¼
49½	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	16	233	47⅜	46	47⅜	+ ½
9¾	2⅜	BayColP			104	384	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	
24	18⅝	BaySIG	2	8.6	7	19	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
38	25	Bearing	.92	2.9	9	16	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.0	9	747	24¼	24	24	
58½	43⅝	Beat pf	3.38	6.9		28	49½	49	49	— ¼
29⅞	20	Beckm	.28	1.0	17	76	27⅞	27⅜	27	— ¼
39⅝	30⅛	BectnD	.84	2.4	12	243	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
35½	20	Beech	1	3.0	10	583	35	33	33	—2
10½	2⅞	Beker			14	412	u10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	BelcoP	s.80	2.0	9	127	41⅛	39⅞	41	—1
30⅛	19¼	Belden	1.6x	5.8	5	10	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.0	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23¼	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.7	15	1316	21	20	20¼	+ ¼
11¾	5½	BellInd	.20a	1.9	6	136	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅞	BelCd	g s1.52			3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.8	6	16	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	
42⅜	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.1	6	95	42	41½	42	+ ½
3⅛	21⅛	BenfCp	2	6.6	6	220	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
52	43	Benef	pf4.50	9.9		z40	45½	45½	45½	—1½
27⅜	23½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z40	25	25	25	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	BengtB			11	415	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	BerkeyP			12	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	25	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	19⅝	BethStl	1.60	6.7	3	190	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
42⅝	29⅜	BigThr	.80	1.9	15	241	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	— ⅜
27½	14½	Binney	.80	3.0	13	306	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	17⅝	BisFSL	1.20	3.5	7	13	34	34	34	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	BlackDr	.68	2.7	12	547	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	19⅛	BlairJn s	1	4.4	7	19	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
24¼	13¼	BlissL	1.10	4.7	8	38	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
26	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60	6.4	9	116	25	25	25	
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	5.6	6	57	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
14	5⅛	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	9	110	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	BobbieBr			5	199	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
48¾	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.1	7	1212	47¼	46	47⅛	+ ⅜
38⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.0	7	407	37⅞	37	37⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.0	6	223	26¼	25⅞	26	— ¼
34½	26	BOrgW	2	6.0	5	120	33⅝	33½	33½	— ½
9⅛	4¾	Bormns	.15e	2.6	4	28	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	44	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
93	78	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z20	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ¾
12	10	BosE	pr1.17	12.		19	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	12⅝	BosE	pr1.46	11.		7	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅞	Braniff	.44	3.5	8	134	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
46⅜	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.0	13	47	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.3	8	144	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
0	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.0	11	268	36⅛	36	36	— ½
45½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.0		1	40	40	40	— ½
28⅞	16¾	BritPet	.53e	2.0	7	363	25⅝	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08	6.8	10	92	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	8.6	7	18	23⅜	23½	23½	
23¼	14⅝	BwnSh	1	4.6	5	55	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	2.0	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	6.5	6	45	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.3	9	216	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.	6	739	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
34¼	R7⅞	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.0		29	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	20	BrushW	2	5.0	7	33	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.1	8	144	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
36½	22	BufFo	1.80	5.2	7	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
16⅞	10	Bundy	1	7.1	6	15	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.2	7	551	26⅝	25	26	+1¼
29⅝	18	BnkR	pf1.50	5.8		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	BurlInd	1.40	7.7	7	458	18¼	18	18⅛	
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	3.3	5	136	63½	62⅞	63	— ⅜
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	7.6		39	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.1		29	56½	56	56	— ¼
29	17½	Burndy	1	3.4	10	10	u29¼	29⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10e	1.6		568	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20	3.0	11	355	73½	72⅜	73	— ½
25¾R	14	BulIrIn	s.80	3.2	9	31	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes			39	87	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
		— C—C—C —								
30¼	30	CBI Ind wi				1	u30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
62⅛	44⅛	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	77	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	CCI			4	168	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
31⅞	10	CI Rty	.20e	.7	233	64	30⅜	30	30¼	— ⅛
57⅝	29	CIT	2.60	4.5	9	1681	u58⅝	57½	58⅛	+ ½
15	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.0	26	10	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
16	7⅝	CNA Fn			4	274	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
20½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.6		18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	10.		14	10⅝	10½	10½	
56	47¼	CPC	3	5.5	8	48	55⅛	54¼	55	— ⅜
17	14⅛	CP Nat	1.64	10.	7	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
24¼	14⅜	CTS	.80	3.4	10	165	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	3.5	7	34	47	46	46	— ⅞
19	7¾	Cadence			7	11	17	17	17	— ¼
36½	18⅝	Caesars s			58	978	26¼	25	25	— ⅜
20½	13	Calfhn	.50b	2.4	12	262	u21⅝	20	21⅛	+1¼
7¼	2⅝	CamerB			12	54	6⅝	6¼	6½	
21⅜	17	CmRL	g s.50			309	u21⅞	21½	21½	+ ¼
38	31⅜	CamSp	1.76	5.3	8	30	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.5	9	25	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
30⅞	18⅜	CdPac	g1.40e			980	u31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
16½	9	CanalR	.64	4.2	20	5	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
24¾	18⅛	CanMil	n1.16	5.2	7	16	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
47¼	36¾	CapCits	.20	.4	11	12	45¾	45¼	45¾	+1
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	3.8	9	243	24	23⅜	24	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Caring	g.07e			90	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
27½	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.2	8	131	u28½	27	27⅜	+ ⅞
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.2		z500	54½	53½	54½	+1
11¾	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	4.9	7	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¼	CarPw	2.08	10.	7	295	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
29⅞	24¾	CarP	pf2.67	10.		5	26½	26½	26½	
31¼	22⅛	CarTec	1.90	5.9	7	42	u32	31	32	+1
13	10⅜	CarrGn	.98e	8.3		7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.9	5	6	18½	18½	18½	
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw	1.10	5.5	8	150	20	19⅞	19⅞	
34	24¾	CartHw pf	2	6.0		10	33	33¼	33¼	
9⅜	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.1	9	69	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.67r	6.7	7	13	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅜	CastlCk	.80b	4.7	9	66	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
65	52⅞	CatrpT	2.10	3.7	8	649	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	4.3	4	8	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
48½	38½	Celanse	3.20	6.6	5	50	u48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	44¼	Celan	pf4.50	9.7		1	46⅜	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
8¼	3	Cenco			9	611	6½	6⅜	6½	
28⅞	14⅞	Centex	.25	1.0	10	126	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.5	7	197	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
21½	18	CenHud	1.96	10.	6	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	7	22	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
29⅞	26	CnlLt	pf2.87	11.		z800	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
28⅛	24	CnlLt	pf2.62	10.		z100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12¼	CenIlPS	1.36	10.	7	45	13½	13¼	13½	
36⅞	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.6	8	96	u36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	7	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
16	11⅞	CenSova	.76	5.8	6	161	13	12⅞	13	
28⅛	23	CenTel	1.84	6.6	9	58	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
54⅛	19⅞	CentrDat	lb	2.0	19	116	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	6.9	7	21	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.0	11	18	18¼	18	18	
22¾	11¼	CessAir	.80	3.6	8	490	u22¾	22	22⅜	— ¼
28	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.1	6	394	27½	27¼	27½	
27⅛	19⅝	Chml	pf1.20	4.4		6	27	26⅞	27	
13⅛	9	ChamSp	.80	7.0	9	168	11⅝	11½	11½	
44⅞	4	ChartCo	.36		9	1138	38¼	37⅛	38	+ ⅜
40	1	ChartCo wt				782	34¼	33¼	34	+1⅝
22⅝	21½	ChartCo pf				1066	u23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+1¼
38⅛	28½	ChrINY	2.44	6.6	5	13	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅞	ChasFd	.74e	6.8		110	u11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	5.7	6	1341	42⅜	41⅞	42	+ ¼
81	72	ChasM	pf.75	8.9		26	75⅞	75⅞	75½	— ½
14⅝	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	4.9	4	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
44⅝	36	ChmNY	3.16	7.4	5	65	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ¼
24⅛	20⅛	ChNY	pf1.87	8.5		14	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
51⅜	31	ChesVa	1.50	3.4	11	17	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
26⅛	20⅝	ChesPn	1.08	4.4	11	61	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
34½	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	7.3	4	107	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			14	55	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
52½	21⅞	ChiMlw pf				8	25	24½	24½	+ ¼
32½	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.2	7	31	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅞	ChkFull				76	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft			10	100	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
44	20	ChCR	pf1.48	3.2		1	44	44	44	
9⅝	4⅛	Christn	.40e	4.3	5	110	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
22⅝	14¼	Chroma	1.10	5.0	6	1007	22⅜	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
86	62½	Chroma	pf5	5.8		26	86	83	86	+3
12⅝	7⅜	Chrysler	.20l			586	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Chrys wt				106	3⅜	3	3	
23⅛	14⅝	Chrys	pf2.75	17.		170	16⅞	16	16⅛	
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.2	11	40	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	27⅜	CinBell	2.52	8.7	5	7	29	29	29	— ⅛
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	10.	8	70	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
46	39	CinG pf	4	10.		z100	40	39	39	—1
57⅞	47¼	CinG pf	4.75	9.4		z1200	50½	50½	50½	+1
25½	18⅝	CinMil s	.65	2.9	8	47	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
29½	22⅛	Citicrp	1.30	5.2	6	659	25¼	24¾	25	— ¼
75⅝	49⅛	CitiesSv	3.60	4.9	12	275	74	73⅛	74	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	CityGoRt				149	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
22	12½	CityInv	1.20	6.0	4	1635	21⅞	20	20⅛	—1¼
2⅝	1	CityInv wt				67	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
34	21	CityIn pf	2	6.5		190	33⅝	30⅜	30⅝	—2⅝
32⅜	31⅜	ClarkE	2.20	4.9	6	138	u45	44⅛	45	+1⅝
32⅜	11⅞	ClarkOil	.70	2.5	7	83	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	25⅜	ClvCif	1.40	3.9	10	57	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
20⅞	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	9	570	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Clevepk	.60	6.3	23	68	9⅝	9½	9½	
14⅛	9⅝	Clorox	.76	6.9	7	230	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
14½	8¼	CluettPe	.60	6.0	6	129	10⅛	9⅞	10	
12½	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.1		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
16⅛	5½	Coachm	.30l		25	26	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
30	12⅞	CstlGs	.40	1.4	7	252	29⅛	28	29⅛	+ ¼
30	17⅜	CstSG	pf1.83	6.3		10	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ⅜
30	14	CstSG	pf1W.19	4.2		6	29	28⅝	18⅝	
8¾	5½	CocaBtl	.44	6.6	9	106	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
47	36½	CocaCl	1.96	4.9	12	260	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
16½	10½	ColeNt	.72	4.1	6	28	14⅝	14½	14¼	
7⅞	2⅜	Coleco				92	5	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	15¼	ColgPal	1.08	5.9	8	1952	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.6	5	105	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ¼
18¼	9⅞	CollinF	.32	1.9	8	218	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
34¼	19	ColPen	1.40	5.2	6	631	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
51½	30⅛	ColtInd	2.50	5.2	6	18	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ⅛
40	25½	Colt pf	1.60	4.2		4	38⅛	38	38	—1½
110¼	65½	Colt pf	4.25	4.1		1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
35⅝	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	7.5	8	351	34½	32⅝	32¾	—1¾
59	53½	ColGs	pf5.62	10.		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	⅛
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.80e	3.3	5	77	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
26⅝	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	9.4	11	82	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	— ¼
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.4	9	171	50⅞	9	50½	+1¾
17	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.1		78	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
28	22⅜	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	232	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
9¼	7⅜	CmwE wtA				2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.4		6	18	18⅜	18⅜	
22⅛	18⅞	CwE pf	1.90	9.8		9	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
23⅝	19⅞	CwE pf	2	9.9		3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
102½	95⅛	CwE	pfB8.40	8.5		z6940	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	—1
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31	25¼	CwE pf	.87	10.		2	27½	27½	27½	
48⅜	36⅜	Comsat	2.30	5.4	8	74	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
25½	12⅜	CoPsyc	.60	2.4	12	49	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
22¼	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.2	7	3	20½	20½	20½	
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.7	11	91	38½	37⅞	38	— ⅜
17⅜	9⅛	CompSci			14	283	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
35⅜	23½	Calvsn s			21	74	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
19½	15½	ConAg s	1.16	[illegible]						
33⅝	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	5.8	5	31	30⅞		30⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	16¼	Congolm	1	3.0	8	191	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
39½	34⅝	ConnGn	n1.32	3.5	6	258	38¼	38	8¼	+ ¼
27⅝	17	ConnM	2	7.5	21	72	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
18⅛	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.0	9	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
41	24¼	Conoco	1.70	4.3	7	824	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	
23⅝	12⅛	Conrac	.80	4.4		47	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
25	21	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	331	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
80⅛	69½	ConE pf	6	7.8		5	77	76⅜	77	— ½
52⅝	41	ConE	pf4.65	10.		z210	47	46⅞	46⅞	
26⅝	21	ConFds	1.60	6.4	7	125	25¼	25	25	
67	54	ConF	pf4.50	7.5		6	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
33¼	19⅜	CnsFrt	1.30	4.8	5	22	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
45	33⅜	CnsNG	3	6.9	7	121	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	+ ½
25¼	19	ConsPw	2.36	11.	6	125	23	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
48½	40	CnPw	pf4.50	10.		z300	43½	42½	43½	+1¼
84¼	69⅜	CnPw	pf7.45	10.		z20	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
86⅝	72	CnPw	pf7.68	10.		z20	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	19½	CnPw	pr2.23	11.		6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	CnPw	pf2.43	10.		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
97	80¼	CnPw pf	6	6.8		1	88	88	88	
17½	7¼	ContAir	.30e	1.8	6	777	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ContCop				46	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
12½	10	CntC pf	1.25	11.		z100	11	11	11	
28⅛	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.6	5	99	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
33	25⅜	CntlGp	2.20	7.3	8	363	30¼	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	22	CntlGp pr	2	9.2		87	22⅝	d21⅞	21⅞	— ¾
49	48½	CntlGp pr wi	4.50	9.4		1228	48⅞	d48	48	— ½
32½	22¾	ContIll	1.80	5.4	6	61	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14⅛	ContTel	1.36	7.8	8	746	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
48⅞	28⅝	CtlData	.40	.9	8	360	46⅛	45½	45⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	25½	Cntwd	1.60	5.5	8	7	29⅜	29	29⅛	
8½	E3⅝	CookUn	.32	3.7	13	1664	u 8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
59⅝	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.2	9	243	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅜
202	155	Coopl	pf2.50	1.2		1	u210	210	210	+8⅝
36¼	31⅝	Coopl	pf2.90	8.3		210	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.60	2.8	9	70	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17	18⅝	CoopTR	.80	5.6	4	53	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
25	17⅜	Copelnd	.84	4.1	8	55	20⅞	20⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura	.44	8.2	9	39	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅞	Coreln s	.58	3.3	8	9	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
76⅝	51	CornG	1.88	3.0	9	170	64⅝	63½	63½	— ⅜
37⅛	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	5.4	11	25	29	29	29	
26	16⅛	Cowles	1	4.8	20	47	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
64⅝	46⅝	CoxBdct	.72	1.1	11	36	63	63	63	— ⅜
13½	8¼	Craig	.50	5.9	15	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	3.9	8	x54	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	CredIF	.44	4.2	8	101	10⅝	10½	10½	
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	5.9	5	60	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
53	37	CrckN pf	3	6.0		40	50¼	50¼	50¼	
27⅜	22⅝	CrckN	pf2.18	8.4		38	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	5.9	6	58	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
33¼	19⅜	CrouHl	1.25	3.9	10	13	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	
35⅜	26½	CrwnCk			8	172	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
43⅛	29¾	CrwZel	2.10	5.6	8	226	37⅝	37	37⅝	— ⅛
54¼	32	CrumF	2.52	5.0	5	145	51⅜	50¼	50⅝	—1¼
18⅞	9⅝	Culbro	.60	6.0		15	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
41⅞	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.1	5	183	36⅜	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅝
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.0	7	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	10	Currinc	1.30	10.	4	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20½	11⅞	CurtW	.80	4.6	8	117	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Cyclo s	.88	3.0	4	240	u29¼	28	29⅛	+1½
39⅞	15⅛	Cyprus	.80b	2.0	11	190	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	72	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8⅝	4½	Damon	.20	2.8	181	3620	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	9½	DanRiv	1	5.6	5	100	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅝	DanaCp	1.48	5.2	6	188	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15	Daniel	.26b	1.2	11	25	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
48	34½	Dartlnd	1.80	4.0	6	41	45	44⅝	U45	
48½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.5		12	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
74½	52⅛	DataGen			14	34	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛	— ¼
49⅞	25⅝	DataTer	.30	.7	14	303	43⅞	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
88½	48	Datapnt			15	149	81¼	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅜
18	13⅛	Dayco	.58b	3.0	4	75	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	33⅛	DaytHd	1.40	3.4	7	22	44½	44¼	44⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	10.	9	79	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
40⅝	30⅛	Deere	1.60	4.0	8	321	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ¼
14½	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	483	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
58	36½	DeltaA	1.20	2.7	6	195	44½	44	44⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	Deltec	2.50c		22	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Deltona			20	124	14⅜	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	17⅛	DenMf s	1	5.1	7	32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
34⅛	17⅜	Dennys	.88	4.5	7	10	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Dentsply	.86	5.5	10	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	10	DeSoto	1	8.0	10	37	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
16¼	13⅛	DetEd	1.60	11.	8	525	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
97	81	DetE	pf9.32	11.		z60	85⅝	85½	85½	— ½
83⅝	67⅛	DetE	pf7.45	10.		z100	74	74	74	—1⅛
27½	24⅛	DE pfF	2.75	11.		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	24⅛	DE pfB	2.75	11.		2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
25⅛	16	Dexter	1	4.1	9	17	24⅜	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	DiGior	.56	5.1	6	59	11	10⅞	10⅞	
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	5.6	7	22	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
40⅝	30	Diaint	2.20b	5.3	9	362	u41⅝	40⅛	41¼	+1⅜
19⅝	14½	Diaint	pf1.20	6.5		13	19	18½	18½	
29⅞	19	DiamS	1.48	5.7	8	303	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
30	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.5	12	190	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	44⅝	DigitalEq			16	337	64	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	Dillingm	.60	4.8	5	121	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
23¼	22	Dillon	s1.08	4.8	11	75	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	— ½
46½	33	Disney	.48	1.2	12	367	40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Divrsldin			10	219	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	DivrsMtg				291	6R	5⅞	6	
20¼	13⅞	DrPepper	.68	4.6	12	204	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36	14	Documat			11	41	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
42	34⅝	DomeM	g s.3z			111	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	2.9	15	94	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	25½	Donnly	1	3.4	9	266	29	28⅝	29	
21	11⅛	Dorsey	.75	3.8	7	42	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	39½	DKver	1.72	2.9	10	177	59⅛	57	59	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅝	DowCh	1.40	4.6	8	948	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	31⅛	DowJn	1.44	3.8	12	28	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Dravo	1.28	4.2	8	46	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
52½	35	Dresser	1.10	2.1	9	379	52⅛	51⅝	51⅞	— ¼
17¼	14½	DrexB	1.60	9.9		2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.3	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
45⅝	38⅝	duPont s	2	4.7	7	669	43⅛	42⅜	42⅞	— ⅛
49	42	duPntP	pf3.50	8.3		16	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	53⅝	duPnt	pf4.50	8.1		1	55½	55½	55½	
20⅝	16½	DukeP	1.80	9.7	7	260	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
83	68½	Duke	pf6.75	9.1		2	75	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅜
92⅞	76	Duke	pf7.80	9.5		z2910	83	82	82½	
29½	26	Duke	pf2.69	10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
40	30⅝	DunBr	1.7v	4.5	13	137	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	— ¼
17⅞	14¼	DuqLt	1.80	12.	12	201	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
22	17½	Duq pf	1.87	9.8		z70	19	19	19	
23	18	Duq pf	2	10.		z40	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24	19	Duq pf	2.05	9.5		z550	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
24⅛	18⅝	Duq pf	2.07	9.4		z100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+1¼
26⅛	21	Duq pr	2.31	11.		z1000	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
88	65	Duq pf	7.20	9.9		z100	72½	72½	72½	—2¼
11⅞	6	DutchB	.16	1.5		5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.6	7	146	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
38⅞	24⅛	EG&G	.60	1.6	13	81	38⅛	37¾	38	+ ⅜
3½	2	EMI	.18e	8.5	13	59	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	21	E Sys	1.20	3.4	11	59	u35½	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	3.8	8	13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
27	17⅝	Easco	1.20	5.9	7	20	20½	20¼	20¼	
15⅝	7	EastAir			3	291	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	22½	EsAir	pf2.69	12.		21	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
24	13	EastGF	.92	4.2	12	131	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	8	21	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
66⅞	52⅞	EsKod	2.40	4.2	9	1253	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	33	Eaton	2.58	6.0	5	89	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.7	11	208	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.2	12	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
35	24⅝	EdisBr	1.32	4.2	7	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.40a	3.5	5	25	17⅛	17	17	— ½
22⅛	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	6.1	7	367	21⅝	21¼	21½	
24⅞	21	EPG	dpf2.35	10.		2	23	23	23	— ¼
12⅝	8⅞	ElcorCp	.20	1.8	8	24	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	ElecAssc			14	219	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
28	15⅝	EDS	1	3.8	14	367	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅝
8½	3¼	ElMeMg			6	88	4	3⅞	4	
11¼	7¼	EMM	pf.75k			6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	6.8	8	43	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	3½	Elixir			4	59	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
51⅞	24⅝	Eltra	1.48	3.0	11	3	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
39¼	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.0	11	362	36½	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA	1	4.3	13	146	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛	+1¼
44⅝	30¼	Emhart	2.40	5.9	7	x73	40½	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
15	13⅞	EmpDs	1.40	11.	7	9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
6	5	EmpD	pf.50	10.		z350	5	5	5	
25½	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	2.1	8	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	23⅞	EngMC	1.50	4.2	6	537	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
21	13⅞	EnnisB	s.56	3.0	9	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
27⅞	16⅝	Ensrch	1.36	5.2	12	328	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
16	13⅝	Entex s	.80	5.0	8	x203	u16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
28⅝	16	Envrtec	1	4.7	17	45	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
26⅛	28⅝	Equitx	2.20	9.4	8	15	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	9.0	6	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26½	22⅝	Eqmk	pf2.31	9.9		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
20⅛	17⅜	EquitG	s1.64	7.7	5	56	u21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
21½	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	10	14	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.6	7	70	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	8½	Esquire	.70	3.3	7	57	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
17¼	10⅝	EssexCh	.70	5.1	6	33	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	9⅝	Estriln	.80	3.0	8	88	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
29⅜	19⅞	Ethyl	1.35	4.6	6	130	29⅛	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.0	6	88	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
14⅝	12⅞	Evan	pf1.40	11.		15	13	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
35½	23½	ExCelO	1.90	5.6	7	322	34⅛	34	34	
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr	1.77e	9.9		13	18	17⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
56⅝	47½	Exxon	4	7.1	8	1188	u57	56⅝	56½	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	5.0	6	x201	28⅛	28	28⅛	
13⅝	7⅛	Fabrge	.40	4.0	9	623	10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅜
8	5	FabrlClr	.28	4.9	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6½	3⅞	FacetEnt			84	72	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
35¼	25	Fairchd s	1	3.0	7	101	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	7.1	12	43	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16½	9	FamDlr	.40	2.6	8	32	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
17	11⅝	FrWstFn			5	14	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	FarahMf				70	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4	Fedders			33	186	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
46¼	31⅝	FedCo	2.40	5.9	5	13	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
29⅛	21	FedExpr			12	184	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	FdMog	s1.08	6.0	5	44	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	6.8	6	1612	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	18½	FedPB	.90	3.4	24	35	26⅝	26⅝	26½	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	FdSignl	s.80	4.8	7	25	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
39½	28⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.5	8	90	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ½
33⅝	18¼	Ferro	1.20	4.8	7	228	25½	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅜
13½	7	FldFin	.60	4.7	5	33	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
35⅜	29½	FldUnl	2.80	8.2	6	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
37⅞	22½	Fldcst	1.40a	4.5	5	28	31¼	30⅜	30⅝	
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.2	11	277	16⅞	16½	16½	
11	8⅝	Filmwy pf				23	10¼	10	10¼	
19	10	FinCpA	.50	2.9	7	36	17⅝	17	17	— ½
19½	11½	FinSBar	1	5.3	5	41	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.40	4.0	6	131	35⅛	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	10⅞	Firestn	1.10	9.7		717	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	14	FtChrt	.80	3.9	6	349	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
25⅞	16½	FstChic	1.20	6.3	6	2998	19⅝	18½	19	
40¼	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	3.9	8	8	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
42¼	31⅝	FtInBn	1.40	3.6	9	20	39⅛	39⅛	39¼	
18⅛	8	FstMiss	.40	2.2	33	499	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
33	25	FstNBo	2.20	6.9	5	21	32	31⅞	31⅞	
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	8.8	6	6	25	25	25	
17	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	8.8	9	200	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	FstPa wt				106	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	FtPaMtg				6	2⅝		2⅝	
17⅜	10½	FtUnRl	1.20	6.9	18	228	u17½	16⅝	17½	+ ½
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	6.5	6	78	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	6.7	6	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
36	19⅝	FischM	1.40	5.5	6	25	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	6.2		68	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13⅛	FishrSci	.52	2.6	7	88	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	FleetEnt	.52	5.6	5	93	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Fleming	.90	5.0	7	29	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
24⅝	13	FlexiV	.80	5.1	5	52	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
15	13⅝	Flexi	pf1.61	12.		3	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	25⅛	Flintkt	1.40b	2.8	8	414	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
66	33½	Flint pf	2.25	3.4		11	66	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
63	38⅛	FlaECst			4	3	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ¼
29	25⅝	FlaPL	2.40	9.0	7	1696	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	27⅛	FlaPow	2.76	9.4	7	302	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
40¼	20⅛	FlaStl	1.80	4.5	4	24	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
23¼	16¼	FootsC	1.70	8.5	7	58	20	20	20	
46⅝	39	FordM	4	9.4	3	684	42⅞	42½	42½	— ¼
24⅞	17⅛	ForMK	1.56	6.4	5	35	24½	24⅛	24½	
39⅝	27¾	FMK pf	1.80	4.6		3	u39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
14	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.9		28	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
47⅛	35½	FrtHow	1.32	3.0	11	24	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	19⅛	FosWh	s.64	2.5	8	779	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	5⅛	Fotomat	.25l		16	318	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs			12	74	36⅜	35⅜	35⅛	—1½
14⅝	8¼	FoxStaP	.68	7.1	6	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.28	2.9	11	47	41	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	FrankM	.30	3.1	6	145	10	9⅝	9	— ⅛
45⅝	30	FrptMn	s1.20	2.6	15	294	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
20	11	Frigtrn	.30	2.5	10	49	12⅛	12	12⅛	
40	25⅝	Fruehf	2.40	7.1	5	55	34	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.2	4	191	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
15½	12¼	Fuqa	pf1.25	8.5		4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15¼	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.0	6	93	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19½	14½	GAF pf	1.20	7.4		8	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
37⅞	23⅝	GATX	2	5.4	8	284	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
46	30	GAT pf	2.0	5.4		5	46	46	46	
34	12⅛	GCA	.20	.6	20	39	33	32⅝	32½	— ½
14	6⅝	GDV			3	278	u11⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	GF Eap			11	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
22⅞	12¼	GK Tec	1.10	5.3	11	176	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
27¼	20	GK pf	1.94	7.4		41	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
6	1⅝	GMR Pr			36	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
38⅝	23⅞	GamSk	1.50	5.2	5	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
49	39½	Gannett	1.76	3.9	13	87	45½	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	GapStr	.38	4.5	4	26	8½	8⅛	8½	
29⅛	18⅝	Garfink	1.24	6.3	6	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	8.3	6	6	15½	15½	15½	
9	6	Gateway	.60	7.0	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
47⅞	23⅝	GearhtO	.32	.8	20	433	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ⅜
35½	23	Geico	1	3.0	10	64	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	20¼	GemCa				3	27	27	27	
17½	13½	Gemin	1.80	11.		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	9.5		14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
64⅜	29¼	GnAmO	.40b	1.0	30	320	u64½	62	62	—1⅜
17⅛	14	GnBcsh	.80	4.7	5	3	17	17	17	
13½	6¼	GnCore s			15	273	u14⅛	13½	14⅛	+1⅜
25⅜	18	GCinm	s.56	2.3	10	101	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
43	27⅜	GDyn s	1.20	2.9	7	155	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
56¼	45½	GenEl	2.80	5.3	9	437	53⅛	52⅞	53	
36½	28⅝	GnFds	2	5.9	7	120	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
47	21⅝	GnGth	.56e	3.4	34	167	47	46½	46½	
21¼	9¼	GnHost	.70	3.4	9	57	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
47⅝	22½	GnInst	.80	1.9	9	289	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	— ⅜
46	31	GnInstr pf	3	6.8		5	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10¼	GenMed	.44	4.0	8	96	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
31⅞	23⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.1	10	95	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
66¼	53⅛	GMot	6.30e	11.	4	3332	60	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.3		3	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—1⅛
18¼	9¼	Gnuort	.80	4.7	5	83	u17⅛	17	17	
19⅝	8¼	GPU	1.40e	14.	5	499	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
14	5⅛	GnRefr			76	182	13	12	13	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅝	GnSignl	1	2.9	11	98	35¼	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	GnSteel	.48b	4.0	8	34	10⅛	9⅞	10	
32½	26⅝	GTE	2.72	9.3	7	630	29⅛	29⅝	29¼	— ⅛
32⅞	27	GTE pf	2.50	9.1		8	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
28	24⅞	GTE pf	2.48	9.9		25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
15½	12⅝	GTFl	pf1.30	9.9		z40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	20	GTire	1.80	6.7	5	203	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛V	3⅛	Genesco				22	68	4⅝	4	
24	18⅝	Genst	g.s1.20			73	23⅝	23	23⅛	
26½	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.4	12	189	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
32½	24	GaPac	1.10	3.8	9	720	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
36¼	34⅝	GaPac	pf2.24	6.3		9	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
34⅝	34	GaPac pfB				38	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
24⅝	23	GaPw	pf2.56	11.		1	24⅛	24	24	
27⅝	22⅝	GaPw	pf2.52	11.		7	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅝	GaPw	pf2.75	11.		9	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
39½	21¼	Geosrc	.80	2.0	11	60	u39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
34	24	GerbPd	1.62	5.7	10	57	28⅞	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
61⅝	33	Getty	s1.40	2.4	11	191	60	58⅝	58⅝	—1½
11⅞	6⅝	GiantPC	.60	5.9	13	20	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	GibrFn	.60	3.7	7	305	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅞	GidLew	1	4.5	5	163	u22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
16⅝	12	GiffHill	s.92	5.9	5	73	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
33	23⅝	Gillette	1.72	6.3	8	205	27⅛	27	27¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	6¼	Ginosinc	.20	2.4	6	115	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
25⅛	14	GleasW	.80	3.7	6	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
25⅛	10⅛	GlobMar	.20	.8	11	298	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
17	10⅛	GldWFn	.50	3.1	5	13	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	Gdrich	1.44	6.1	4	172	u23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
10½	8⅝	Gdrich	pf.97	10.		z420	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15	Goodyr	1.30	8.3	5	285	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
23½	16⅝	GordJw	.60	2.7	4	54	22⅞	22½
34	22⅝	Gould	1.72	6.1	8	57	28¼	28⅛
33⅞	25⅝	Grace	2.05	6.2	7	344	33⅛	32⅞
39	31	Graingr	.92	2.4	12	3	38⅝	38⅝
17¼	10⅝	Granitvl	1	8.0		25	12⅝	12½
19⅝	11⅞	GrayDr	.80	6.6	7	184	12⅜	11⅞
10⅝	5	GtAtPc				25	9⅝	9½
30	22⅜	GtLkInt	.68	2.2	5	116	u31⅝	30
31¼	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.9	9	1	25¼	25
38⅞	29⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	3.8	7	396	36⅝	35⅝
27⅜	16¼	GtWFin	s.84	3.2	6	472	27	26⅝
16⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	6.9	9	341	15⅛	14⅝
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt				158	2	1⅞
11⅞	7¾	GrowG	.44b	4.6	6	19	9⅝	9⅝
6⅞	3½	GthRty				5	8	6
23	14⅞	Grumm	1.20	6.7	11	58	18⅛	17⅝
12⅞	11¼	Guardin	s.32	2.5	7	69	12⅝	12¼
18⅝	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	4.5	4	419	17½	16⅝
38¼	28¼	GlfW	pf2.50	7.0		11	36	35⅝
31	22¼	GulfOil	2.05	6.6	6	1843	31	30½
15⅝	8½	GulfRes	.32	2.1	8	272	15⅛	15
21½	14⅛	GulfR	pf1.30	6.3		4	20⅝	20¼
20½	15¼	GulfR	pf1.60	7.9		24	20⅝	20
13⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	11.	6	1173	13	12⅝
27¼	12⅛	GulfUld	1	4.3	10	1500	24⅛	22¼
54⅛	39¼	GlfU pf	3.75	7.6		2	50	50
14⅝	6	Gulton	.50	3.6	9	56	14⅛	13⅝
		— H—H—H —						
5¼	2⅜	HMW			5	122	4⅝	4½
8⅝	4⅝	Hanco			4	10	7⅝	7¼
29⅞	22	HallFB	1.34	4.7	10	27	28⅝	28
79½	58⅝	Hallibt	1.80	2.3	12	241	79¼	78½
26⅝	17⅝	HamrP	1.48	6.2	6	35	23	23
16½	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		20	14⅝	14⅝
21½	17⅛	HanJI	1.84a	10.		32	18⅜	18⅝
24¼	10½	Hndlmn	1	8.7	5	73	11½	11¼
26⅝	14⅝	HandyH	.60	2.4	13	23	u25	24⅝
41⅛	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	4.6	6	87	38⅝	37⅜
41⅛	26	HarBrJ	1.44	3.8	10	18	38⅝	38
17	8⅛	Hardees	.24	1.7	6	29	14	13⅝
25⅝	11⅞	Harnishf	1	4.1	36	325	24⅝	24¼
48½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	1.7	15	321	29	27⅝
34⅝	26⅛	HarrBk	2	6.3	7	9	31⅛	31½

(Continued on Page 12)

When Troub…

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When DATA POINT was emerging fr… recommended levels in the $30s. Capit… Research said it would out-perform G… early August it vaulted to a new record $84 and has been reviewed with fresh… ance targets in a new report covering a… of solutions to the recessionary, inflatio… energy problems which have beclouded t… of impressionable investors. NATOM… company to unlock Indonesia's offsl… wealth, was also first recommended in th… CGR clients and hurdled $55 in early A… new high for this decade as a second… Basin boom gathered momentum.

The newest Capital Gains Research re… tains startling new projections for this i… other solution-finding factors in office au… (LANIER and WANG). microwave te… (HEWLETT PACKARD and VARIAN)… new capital-good resurgence (ING… RAND and LEESONA). A bullish reb… "GINNIE MAE" mortgage futures and t… Australian resurgence are also covered… may obtain a complimentary copy plus f… reports by returning the coupon or tele…

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AUG. 30, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 30	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)31.40 - 25	181.70	182 - 181	37	5.8	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	15,284	Cie du Nord shareholders can now exchange their stock for Banque Rothschild shares.
BOUYGUES	Construct	985 - 412	529	548 - 535	4	7.9	30.34c - 83.50c - 123.48c	600	As of June 18, distribution of one free share for each old one.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	725 - 451.50	700	705 - 696	36	4.3	20.13c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester 79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp	266 - 155	217	220 - 219	10	5.8	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	1978 net consol. profit 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.4 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	167.80 - 122	161.50	165 - 163	10	5.3	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	DTP subsidiary obtains part of 360 MF contract for Hong Kong metro
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	165 - 125.80	165	164 - 163.60	9	5.2	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	Proposal for majority interest in Banque de l'Union Maritime et Financière.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	77.50 - 52	71.50	73.60 - 71.10	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester 79 turnover (ex taxes) = 3,059 MF (—1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1002 - 445	970	1002 - 947	12	1.9	55.63c - 97.00c - 53.00c	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of F 18 as of July 3.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	369 - 303	358	358 - 354.90	4	3.6	54.30c - 69.50c - 61.60c	2,193	1978 net consol. profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom	465.10 - 319	380	380.10 - 375	5	5.4	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	Ferodo-Lucas accord regarding control of Ducellier.
IMETAL	Mining	72.50 - 52	66.10	67.50 - 66	15	5.7	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Mokta subsidiary to exploit talc mineral deposit in Brazil.
MATRA	Electronic	7149 - 4899	6920	7010 - 6930	12	1.3	99.79 - 337.70 - 530	259	78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 87.5 MF in 77 (+72%). 78 net dividend of F. 90.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag	595 - 432.50	540	544 - 513	16	1.9	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in 77 (+25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem min	103.50 - 69	96	95.50 - 91.90	9	5.2	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st semester 79 consol. turnover up 17.3% with 16,483MF, of which 52.2% from abroad.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 297	292	295 - 290	3	4.6	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.86c	12,312	1978 net dividend of Fr. 13.50 vs. Fr. 11.50 in 1977 (+17.4%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	170 - 70.20	152	148.90 - 145.50	—	4.6	— - — - —	5,450	1978 net dividend of 7.00 F. vs. 6.00 F in 1977.
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 418	437	438 - 433	11	4.6	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	726	1978 net dividend proposal of 20 F. (same as 1977).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	140 - 95	130.90	135 - 127	10	5.3	6.24 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	1st qtr. 79 turnover up 15% vs. same period 78. Net div. = Fr. 7 (+16.6%).
ROBECO	Invest Comp	364 - 336.40	356.60	364 - 355.70	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco's positive results 1st sem. 79 due to oil stock investments.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1220	1480	1498 - 1430	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Ski Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Montreal ski importer.
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	251 - 185.20	229.80	233 - 218.40	11	4.7	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	1st semester 79 group consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 13,313 MF (+26.8%).

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c Consolidated

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, August 30 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7¼	7¾
AFAProt	6⅝	9¾
AVMCp	4	4½
Accuray	4⅝	5⅝
AddisnW	12	12¼
AdvRoss	5⅛	5½
AdvMicr	38	38⅝
AlexAlex	32	32¾
Allcoinc	22½	23½
AllynB	17	18
AFinCp	29½	30¼
AFurn	6	6¼
AGreet	13	13⅝
AIntGp	58½	59¼
AMicros	24½	25
AWeldng	21¼	22¼
Amlerr	4	4¼
Anadite	8⅛	8½
AnheusB	24⅛	25¼
AnlaCp	8¼	8¾
ArdenGp	5⅝	5⅝
ArkWGs	25	26
AsdCola	23½	24¼
AtlGsLt	16⅝	17
BairdCp	7	7½
BangHE	14	14½
BkamRt	19⅝	20⅝
BasicRs g	9⅝	10¼
BassttFr	21	21¾
BavlsMk	10¼	10¾
Beeline	9	10
BetzLab	35¼	36
BibbCo	15½	15¾
BirdSon	24	25½
Birtchr	3	3⅝
BlkHillP	26¾	27
Bonanza	3¼	3½
BrookS	38	40
BrwTom	24	24½
Buckbee	7⅝	7⅞
Buckeye	19⅝	20½
BurnupS	7⅛	7½
CalWtSv	34	35½
ConradH	1⅜	1⅞
CapSwC	15⅝	15⅝
CapinAir	4¼	4¾
CareCp	7	8
CnVIPS	16⅛	16½
ChmLan	33½	35½
ChesUtl	11¼	12
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	39½	40⅛
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8⅛	8⅝
ComCIH	27	27½
CmlShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	47	43
ConPap	60	61
Crawfd	18½	19½
CrosTre	24⅝	25¼
CullrFed	2½	3¼
Cyclilron	15½	16½
DanlyM	22	23
DiaDes	12	12⅝
DaytMal	23½	25½
DeklbAg	28⅝	29½
DeLuxC	33¼	34
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	29	30
DixnCru	33½	35
Docutel	7½	7⅝
DollrGn	9⅝	10¼
Donldsn	23½	74½
DoylDB	20½	21¼
DunklnD	13¼	13⅜
Duriron	17¼	18¼
EatnVnce	6¼	7
EconLab	23¾	24¼
ElPasEl	10½	10⅝
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	9½	10
ElModul	6¼	7¼
EnrDev	13½	14½
Entwistl	2⅝	3½
EqtOil	44¼	45¼
EthanAl	41¼	42¼
Fabri	¾	1
FldUnLf	69¼	70¼
FtBkSys	43½	44¼
FlBostn	19½	20¼
FtEmpS	13¼	13⅝
FrwnFin	6⅝	6½
Flickgr	13⅜	14¼
FleatPnt	11⅛	12½
FlaWatU	⅝	⅝
ForestO	21⅝	22¼
Formtell	2	2⅜
FrankCp	8⅝	8⅝
FrankEl	15½	16¼
GnRlEsl	13	14½
GnReins	91	93
GovEFn	12¼	12½
GreenM	12½	13
GreyAdv	37	40
Gifinlsl	14½	16
Gyrodyn	4⅝	5⅛
Hardwke	16½	17¼
HrpRow	12⅛	12⅝
HarpGp	27¼	28
HarttNt	17⅝	18¼
HenrdF	25½	26¼
Holobm	2⅝	2⅜
Hoover	14	14½
HorizRs	1⅝	2¼
Hyatllnt	17½	18½
Infraind	4⅝	4⅝
IntelCp	56	57
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntrntGs	14⅝	14⅞
InBkWsh	9⅝	10
IwaSoUt	24⅝	25⅛
JamWP h	7⅝	8⅝
Jamsby	15⅝	16½
JiffyFd	1	1⅜
JostynM.	17	17¼
KaisSt pf	18⅝	19⅝
Kalvar	3½	3⅞
Kaman	21¼	22
KmpAm	10¼	10⅝
KateGre	¼	½
KellySv	35½	37
Keuffel	16	17
Kimball	17	17½
Kinolnt	12	13
KnapeV	17½	18½
Kratos	16	17
Lancain	28⅝	21½
LandRes	2⅝	3⅝
LaneCo	24⅝	25¼
LidStor	6½	7¼
LinBcst	46⅝	47½
Lapetrn	9⅝	10⅛
MadsGE	15½	16
MagellPet	4⅝	4⅝
MaircRt h	1 9-16	1 13-16
Mallkrt	38½	31½
MatAsst	20⅝	21⅛
MaulLP	29½	31
McCorm	18¼	18⅝
McQuay	12¾	13½
MidsxW	19⅝	20½
MdldCap	8	8½
MidlRes	3⅝	4
MidlBks	30	31
Miiller	31¼	32½
MissVlG	14½	15½
MonfCol	7⅛	7½
MoorePd	22½	24
MoraRes	1⅝	2½
Mostek	30⅝	31½
MotchM	39⅝	40⅝
MatClub	3⅝	5⅝
Moeller	27⅝	28¼
NaroCp	24½	26½
NatGOil	16⅝	17¼
NwldRE	16¼	17½
NJNGas	16⅝	17¼
NielsnA	24⅝	24⅞
NielsnB	24⅝	24⅞
NoCarGs	14¼	14¾
NoEOil un	75½	77
NwtNGs	15	15⅝
NwstPS	16⅞	17⅝
Noxell	21½	22
OgilvyM	22¼	23
OhFerro	8½	9½
OtterTP	22½	23
PCAInt	7¼	7¾
PabstB	1	16½
PcGaR	21¼	22½
PauleyP	14½	15¼
PeerM	9¼	10
PennEnt	16⅝	16⅞
Petrolit	36½	37½
Pettibon	22	23
PierceSS	9⅝	10½
Pinkrtn	34	35
PlanHiB	24⅝	25¼
Plastine	1⅜	2⅝
Possis	6	6⅝
Pregrp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	13⅝	14
PurtBen	18⅝	19½
RagenPr	11½	12
Raychm	97	99
Raymnd	25	26
RecpEar	6⅞	7¼
RoadEx	27⅜	28½
RobbMy	45	47
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	15⅝	16⅝
RusStov	16⅝	17⅛
Sadlier	4	4½
ScanDt	1 13-16	2 1-16
ScripsH	48	51
SelsDelt	12¼	12¾
Svcmstr	31½	32½
Shawmt	38⅝	39⅝
SoftdSIS	12¼	13¼
SColWtr	14¼	15
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standyn	31¾	32½
StdReps	28⅝	29⅝
StanHP	29⅝	30¼
SterlSt	6⅝	6⅝
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	9⅝	x⅜
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	30⅝	31⅝
TecumP	69½	71½
Tennant	29	31
Therory	12⅝	13⅝
TascoCp	21⅝	22⅝
TrnsOcO	20¼	21
TricoPd	46	49
TrinOG	8⅝	9⅛
TysonFd	9⅛	10½
UnMcl	11	12
USSurg	23⅝	24⅝
USTrck	15½	16
UVaBsh	25⅝	26⅝
UpPenP	16⅛	17½
ValyGas	12¼	12⅝
VanDus	15¼	16
Velcro s	11¼	11⅝
VideoCp	9⅝	10¼
VaNBsh	17	17½
WshEnr	16⅝	16⅝
WebbRs	32	33
Weldtrn	2⅝	3
WigtnMg	10	11
WellsGa	8¼	9¼
WtnMfg	4⅝	5⅝
WmorC	32¼	33
WoodLof	25¼	26
WWEng	9¼	9½
WrightW	5⅝	5½
ZionUtn	25	26

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 30, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9985	4.497	109.66 *	47.02 *	0.2449	—	6.832 *	120.685 *	38.025 *
Brussels (a)	29.25	65.9125	16.0425	6.88375	3.5855 *	14.632	—	17.6735	5.5655
Frankfurt	1.8232	4.0995	—	42.86 *	2.233 x	91.24 *	6.235 *	110.27 *	34.61 *
London (b)	2.25035	—	4.08925	9.6705	1,837.25	4.4925	65.75	3.7195	11.83
Milan	816.70	1,836	447.10	191.80	—	408.08	27.859	493.48	155.21
New York (c)	—	4.23	1.82225	4.255	816.75	1.997	29.22	1.6534	5.4115
Paris	4.25425	9.544	233.19 *	—	5.2105 x	212.87 *	14.533 *	256.91 *	80.9 *
Zurich	1.6534	3.71935	90.668 *	38.86795 *	0.2045	82.76095 *	5.65225 *	—	31.4287 *
ECU	1.38748	0.617894	2.52869	5.8961	1,132.33	2.7683	40.5526	2.29212	7.2973

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.51 ; Canadian $: 1.17345 ; Danish krone: 5.2552 ; Escudo: 49.319 ; Hong Kong $: 5.052 ; Irish £: 2.0575 ; Norw. krone: 5.0285 ; Peseta: 66.045 ; Schilling: 13.348 ; Singapore $: 2.1565 ; Swedish krona: 4.2112 ; Yen: 221.72 .

£ Sterling: 1.09025 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU . European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 29, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 706.45
—(d) Conbar	SF 659.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 609.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 753.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.58
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.88
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.88
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 6.54
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.94
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 30.09
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.98
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 29.61
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 308.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 468.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 63.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 62.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 86.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 470.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.50
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd	$ 4.54
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 29.51
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$ 65.84
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 35.31
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 55.61
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 16.47
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.96
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 17.98
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 47.65
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.51
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.81
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 8.36
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 18.27
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$ 76.22
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.87
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11:	
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 401.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 308.00
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 10.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,336.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,614.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 330.75
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 367.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 242.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.86
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 22.75
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 131.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 54.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 67.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 307.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 202.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 214.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 31.75
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.53
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.51
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.60
—(d) Europafonds	DM 23.79

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ……
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ……
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ……
(w) Austral. Select Fd ……
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ……
(w) CAMIT ……
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ……
(d) Capital Rentinvest ……
(d) Carifinco Open-End Fund ……
(w) Citadel Fund ……
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd ……
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ……
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ……
(d) Convertible Japan ……
(w) D.G.C. ……
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ……
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ……
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ……
(d) Europe Obligations ……
(w) First Eagle Fund ……
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ……
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(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ……
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(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ……
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ……
(w) Worldwide Securities ……
(w) Worldwide Special ……

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Di… * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — … (m) Francs; LF — Luxembourg Fran… Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a … b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit … Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Susp… N.C. — Not communicated; * — … price, Ex-Coupon.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

AUGUST 31, 1979 7W

Weekend

Traveling with pets can be a pleasure or a disaster. For some tips on making it a pleasure, *see page 10W.*

The Casino Whirl in Europe

THE SOFT PLOP of a 5,000-franc chip on velvet. The whir of the roulette wheel. A murmur of excitement from the gowned and tow-tied crowd. The drama plays itself out moment by muted moment with noble *sang-froid* in the fabled Monte Carlo Casino.

They still gamble that way in parts of Europe. But, like royalty, it is a style that is rapidly giving way to the new democratic disorder, nowhere better typified than in the Loews Casino, just 100 meters down the road from the Monte Carlo house.

There, the Bermuda-shorts set is whooping it up. Americans flown in on gambling junkets gather around crap tables, cursing and cajoling the dice, backslapping and generally behaving in what the staid old Monte Carlo Casino would consider most unseemly fashion.

That is precisely what the Loews house considers to be its allure. "We are different from European gambling because we don't pretend that it's a deadly serious business," says Loews Casino Manager Jerry Tassone. One of his customers, a 30ish businessman from Maryland, says he tried the old casino one evening and got dirty looks for yelling at the dice. From now on, he says, he'll stick with Loews.

Gambling is booming across Europe as more and more governments realize the profits to be made from taxes and tourists. Legal gambling has always flourished in Europe during times of economic crisis, which might explain the newfound popularity of roulette and card games coming alongside recession, unemployment and the energy squeeze.

European gambling laws range from the anyone-can-play attitude at the Loews to the rigidly regulated industry of Britain. Casinos are on the increase in Spain, Holland and West Germany. They thrive in such unlikely places as Communist Yugoslavia. And they all have this in common: They look as much to the nickel-and-dime hunter as to the highspending oil sheikh for their profits.

Not that the old-style casino is becoming extinct. The Monte Carlo house still makes a staggering annual profit. In 1978, it earned more than four times as much as its biggest French rival, the Divonne casino.

The Monte Carlo casino is as ornate as you'd expect. There are carpets and paintings and sculptures and ceilings covered in gold filigree. There are roulette wheels and crap tables and chemin-de-fer tables surrounded by enough people to make the casino more than $80 million a year.

Unlike in France, the casinos in the tiny principality of Monaco permit slot machines. These netted 40 million francs for the Monte Carlo casino last year — enough to finance the restoration of the gaming house's *belle époque* rooms in the style in which they were built by casino patriarch Francois Blanc.

Over a century ago, Blanc smelled a fortune to be made by giving gamblers the chance to get rich quick if he could just have a reasonable percentage of the action. But his Monte Carlo house was all but wiped out by Prince Charles Bonaparte, who carried more money in his pocket than Blanc did. So Blanc set the rule that the house must always have more money than any single player and that the house must establish a betting ceiling so that infinite sums could not be bet against it. Those policies are today the backbone of every casino operation in the world.

Betting limits at Monte Carlo are posted above every table. In the "American Room" where there is neither a passport check nor an admission fee, there are two American roulette tables (with zero and double zero, giving the house a few percentage points more advantage), one baccarat table, two crap tables, nine blackjack tables and 50 slot machines. Minimums are 10 francs on roulette, 25 on craps and blackjack. Maximums are 2,000 francs on roulette and craps, and 2,500 on blackjack.

The more serious action takes place in the private "European Room" and "Green Room," where admission is 20 francs and a passport is necessary. The two rooms have a dozen European roulette tables, three "Trente-Quarante" games and four chemin-de-fer tables. Minimums start at 20 francs, maximums go to 20,000 francs, which big players are allowed to surpass now and then if they are losing heavily.

MONTE CARLO also runs an extra posh gambling room at the Summer Sporting Club. This is a private room, a black-tie affair where the big money flows during July and August. Not long ago, a group of Middle Eastern gamblers had worked a table until 5 a.m. and were $2.4 million ahead. Two hours later they were $1.4 million down. That's $3.8 million turned around in 120 minutes — $31,666.67 a minute. But then things happen fast in Monte Carlo — and silently too. An elderly gentleman died at a gambling table one summer evening and was whisked away quickly by stretcher attendants while the game continued uninterrupted.

While Monte Carlo remains the most fabled casino town, France has its share, the most popular being along the French Riviera, not far from Monaco. Cannes vies with Monte Carlo for the high roller, and seems to have become the favorite of big-spending Mideasterners. Nice caters to the French and Italian middle class, while Juan-les-Pins does much of its business with rich exiled Iranians.

Security is always tight around any casino, because of the neverending flow of scam artists looking to break the bank. In one recent case, swindlers managed to doctor the roulette wheel at a Riviera casino by inserting tiny bits of elastic under certain numbers. This ensured that the ball would bounce off these numbers, heightening the odds on other numbers. The crooks, about 30 of whom have been arrested, are believed to have collected about $7 million.

Casinos throughout Europe, indeed throughout most of the world, exchange information on suspicious gambling types, and once you are on the blacklist, chances are few that you will ever be allowed near a gambling table again.

Here is a rundown on casinos in some major countries:

If you have money to spare, there are plenty of wheels of fortune — or loss — to try your luck on in Europe.

WEST GERMANY

In West Germany, the casino business is booming. In the past two years, the number of gaming establishments has jumped from 13 to 24 as West Germans apparently become more and more willing to risk their rock-hard marks at the roulette wheels and card tables. The state governments have discovered that casinos are a lucrative source of revenue. Indeed, about 80 percent of profits generated by private and corporate-owned casinos flows to state governments in taxes. In Bavaria, the casinos are owned by the state government.

The elegant casino in Baden-Baden is Germany's oldest gambling house, licensed in 1748. It is also one of the biggest with 24 roulette tables (22 French and 2 American), five for blackjack and seven for baccarat. It was in Baden-Baden that Dostoyevsky researched his novel "The Gambler," and Baden-Baden has remained the favorite haunt of the wealthy and famous for more than 200 years.

Another tradition-rich casino is in Bad Neuenahr, and there are big new casinos in Berlin, Hamburg and Aachen. Very popular also are several smaller casinos in spa areas such as Wiesbaden and Bad Homburg, usually housed in columned, 19th-century neo-classic buildings.

In the early 1800s, concessions for casinos were only given for resort areas or spa towns. Local citizens were not allowed to use the casino in their town since the authorities feared the easily accessible gaming tables would bankrupt those living nearby. The local-prohibition tradition was broken in 1977 when the new casino in Hannover was opened to city residents. Those in Berlin, Hamburg and Aachen followed suit.

The old resort and spa casinos, such as Baden-Baden, still operate under the old restrictions although they are allowed to set aside one room for local people to play roulette with lower minimum and maximum bets.

All German casinos have strict dress codes: coat and tie for men, appropriate attire for women (designer jeans outfits might be acceptable, but cut-offs, never). Recently, during a particularly stifling summer day in Wiesbaden, the gentlemen were allowed to remove their ties but not their jackets, and after 7 p.m. the ties went back on again. Even in Baden-Baden, where during good weather several of the games are taken to an open-air courtyard, the dress code remains in effect, inside and out. Military dress is the only uniform permitted.

Admission usually costs 4 or 5 marks, and the visitor is required to register with the reception and present identification. Regulations vary, but most of the older casinos require a minimum age of 21 for admission. Some of the newer establishments set the age requirement at 18. Some casinos also restrict the gambling activities of students.

SPAIN

Early in 1977, the Spanish government overruled a prohibition of more than half a century and authorized 18 casinos. There was not much opposition to lifting the ban: The people most upset were the owners of casinos just across the border in France.

Prior to the opening of the Spanish casinos, Spaniards were leaving an estimated $9 million a year in the two casinos at Biarritz alone, accounting for 80 percent of the take. Foreigners are still vying for the Spanish gambling money although they may not own more than 25 percent of any single casino. Russian exile Peter Ozoup reportedly has a share in the casino on the island of Mallorca and in the Ibiza casino as well. West German capital is said to be invested in three casinos in the northeastern region of Catalonia.

No reliable figures are in yet, and many of the casinos have been open less than a year, but it is expected that eventually they will pour nearly $500 million a year into the coffers of the Spanish internal revenue service. Taxes on profits of gambling establishments range from 15 to 50 percent, depending on the volume of business.

In Spain, in contrast to many other European countries, there is no restriction on the locals playing. Almost the only persons barred from Spain's gambling emporiums are minors and persons who are entrusted with the handling of government money.

In the European rather than the American tradition, Spain's 17 functioning casinos abhor gaudy neon-light displays and stick to a suggestion of understated elegance in their architecture and decor. They also charge customers an admission fee, usually the equivalent of about $5.

American visitors notice the absence of slot machines, for which the Spanish government has not yet gotten around to writing the rules governing their use at the gaming establishments.

The average player at Puerto Banus or at Lloret de Mar on the Costa Brava cashes about $300 into chips per night, although the average at some Spanish casinos is as low as $150 per player. Those figures do not represent the casino's gross however, since about four-fifths of that money is paid back to winners.

PORTUGAL

Portugal boasts seven casinos, the most famous of which is the elegant one at Estoril, a playground for dethroned royalty on the Atlantic at the mouth of the Tagus, 25 kilometers west of Lisbon. The big Estoril casino complex, surrounded by lovely gardens, includes one of the best international restaurants in the country as well as a classy night club, a banquet hall, several bars, a theater, art galleries and a number of shops. In additional to traditional casino games like roulette, baccarat, chemin de fer and blackjack, the establishment also offers crapshooting and slot machines.

Two other Portuguese casinos, at Povoa de Varzim on the northern coast and at Monte Gordo in southeastern Portugal, attract large numbers of Spaniards who prefer to do their gambling out of sight of their neighbors. In addition to Monte Gordo, there are two casinos in the Algarve district, of which Vilamoura is the biggest and most popular.

GREAT BRITAIN

Queen Victoria herself might have approved of the way casino gambling is run in Britain. The system is unique, says one official, in that the government has no intention of raising revenue from the business, but only provides "sufficient facilities to meet the unstimulated gaming needs of the population."

The 48-hour rule applies. A "punter" cannot go into a casino unless he is a member, and he must apply in writing, in person on the premises and then wait 48 hours. The purpose is to stop people from walking in off the streets, giving them a chance to think again.

You can go into a British casino as guest of a member, but approaching a member just outside the doors and asking to accompany him is frowned on. Some casinos operate restaurants and bars that are completely separate from the gambling areas, and the public may be allowed in — subject to club membership rules.

Because the British casino business is supposed to be meeting "unstimulated demand," there is no entertainment, no advertising is allowed and alcoholic beverages can only be consumed in stipulated areas. Members of the posher clubs, in the Mayfair area of London, for instance, are often offered coffee, soft drinks, orange juice and sandwiches as they gamble, but certainly no alcoholic drinks. A high roller may get a free dinner, but no junkets are available.

Although casino gambling is not geared towards the tourist, a large percentage of the money taken across the tables, particularly in London, does come from foreign gamblers. Once you are a club member — a foreigner at the International Sporting Club in Berkeley Square, for example, pays £3.50 ($8) a year — a renewal form is sent automatically. If you come to Britain regularly, there is, of course, no problem; if not, you need wait only two days and most tourists stay longer. London clubs — some of the big names are the Casanova, Playboy, Ritz, Crockford's and Curzon House — stay open until 4 a.m.

Britain's tough gambling measures stem from the 1968 Gaming Act, which cracked down on a gambling industry that had become associated with organized crime. "There was a good deal of downright dishonesty and bent gaming going on," says one official. The actor George Raft and his casino associates were expelled from Britain because of their connections with organized crime. The 1968 Act established a Gaming Board for Great Britain, which began operating in 1970. At that time there were more than 1,000 casinos in the country. At the end of 1978, there were 127.

The casinos can operate only in 53 "permitted" areas. There are 25 casinos in London, six in Manchester and four each in Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Glasgow. London's share of the national "drop" averages 75 percent.

The main games played, in order of popularity, are American roulette (no double zero), punto banco, blackjack, French roulette, craps and baccarat. The rules of these games are part of the law of the land, and the rules specify the amount the house can take and what the odds are on particular bets. The gambler, therefore, can figure exactly what the house edge is. In roulette, for example, the house has a 2 percent advantage. Each casino is allowed only two jackpot (slot) machines, and the largest single prize payable is £100, about $230.

Despite the strict rules, scandals occasionally surface. Just last month, the Ladbroke Group, the country's biggest casino operator, had its application for the renewal of four London casino licenses refused. Police said Ladbrokes tried to lure rich customers away from rival gaming houses, contacting them through the license plates on their cars with the help of a corrupt police officer.

Police also claimed in court that hotel workers were paid to send visitors to Ladbroke casinos, nonmembers were approached and allowed in to gamble, and one man who brought several guests to Ladbroke clubs was given a discount on his losses. Ladbrokes is appealing, but the case will not be heard for several months and the casinos meanwhile are allowed to operate.

This article is based on reporting by Carl Bartell, Elaine Davenport, Harry Debelius and Jeffrey Robinson.

Movies

That &!(?$! [bleep] Dialogue

By Janet Maslin

NEW YORK — The trouble with the usage of obscene language in movies is that it's such a &!(?$! difficult subject to write about, and not just for reasons of taste. There are many different reasons for a film to incorporate swearing as there are ways of expressing oneself when a hammer is inadvertently dropped on one's big toe.

Sometimes the strong words are perfectly apt. Just as often, they can be embarrassingly ill-chosen. In any case, cursing comes in all styles and colors. It's a wise screenwriter who knows exactly which synonyms his or her characters ought to be using for "Darn!" or "Scram!" or "Ouch!"

Obscenities are a lot more versatile than they sometimes sound, insofar as they denote the degree of tension someone may be experiencing, or help delineate the ways in which characters want to be perceived. They help separate the men from the boys, and — even now — the men from the women. A man who swears a lot is generally just loud. On the other hand, a conspicuously foul-mouthed woman — take Ali MacGraw in "Love Story," if you want her — is usually someone of the tough-but-vulnerable school, unless she's Faye Dunaway in "Network," in which case it's tough-but-tough.

Obscenities also chart the limits of a character's imagination, and few things alienate an audience's affections faster than someone with a nasty but redundant way of speaking. Take Miss MacGraw in "Love Story" once again. Or that big, dopey fellow in "The Deer Hunter" who seems to have only a single remark — it means something not quite as precise as "Hey!" — for every occasion. Ditto for not-quite-articulate teenage gang members who holler "[Bleep] you" ad nauseam, or insult one another's mothers.

In the wake of a season's worth of sports movies, Sylvester Stallone's Rocky stands out as the one palooka who's liable to bite his tongue if he can't say something nice. He's also the only one to spend a conspicuous amount of his time in prayer. The rest of these screen athletes apparently moonlight as sailors, or else they've spent a lot of time studying the vocabularies of same. But the strong words surely seem necessary in movies of this sort, since the characters are so often losing games or fighting with the umpire or breaking one another's bones.

"Slap Shot" was the ground-breaking off-color sports movie, even funnier than it was filthy. ("The Bad News Bears," by comparison, really was kid stuff.) Since then, "Semi-Tough" has shown how tiring even distasteful, locker-room language can sound when it's coming from a woman (played by Jill Clayburgh) who's too eager to show her spunk and has little else to talk about.

And now "North Dallas Forty" has dialogue that's sometimes so whimsical it hardly sounds salty at all. Mac Davis, who has the most elaborate of these lines, delivers them with such cheerful ease you almost forget what he's talking about. Here, for a change, is a movie that puts its rather lively lexicon to good use, by letting its characters engage in conversation that's unmistakably colorful.

Obscenities are a lot more versatile than they sometimes sound.

Certainly, in instances like this one, harsh language can serve a positive purpose: it isn't always used to offend. Yet it's equally true that, just as they did in the good old days, movies can supply their characters with offensive dialogue without resorting to the standard obscenities at all. Woody Allen is a wizard when it comes to this; in his case, the jargon of amateur psychology functions as a fine substitute for the usual "You too, Charley."

I didn't recall whether the abrasive sophisticate that Diane Keaton plays in "Manhattan" ever uses any explicit epithets. But then again she doesn't need to, having arrived at her own special way of being indelicate. When Allen encounters her at a party, she is loudly debating about orgasms. Later that same evening, she remarks that her choice of a dachshund for a pet is "the worst," because the dog's shape makes it a phallic symbol. From the way Allen looks at her, it's clear she'd make a better impression saying anything you might hear from a taxi driver who's having a bad day.

Of course there are moviegoers who blanch at every harsh word, no matter how it's used or why. (And there are some who are really sensitive: I received a letter from a man who hoped that the reviews of U.S. PG-rated movies, which specify whether nudity or violence or stray insults earned the film its rating, would also list the religions and sexual preferences of the characters.) But these days, the occasional mild vulgarity often seems to pass by an audience unnoticed, unless — like one particular name Dean-Paul Martin called Ali MacGraw in "Players" — it's so strident that it leaps out of the screenplay.

AT A RECENT screening of "Breaking Away," a movie that couldn't be more innocently delightful, a group of people stood wondering what accounted for the PG rating. If an unkind word had flown by, the benign spirit of the movie had long since erased its memory.

Perhaps the best-used strong language in screenplays of anything less than uninterrupted genius, is indeed the language you don't recall. Does anyone remember whether Woodward and Bernstein, being given the runaround in "All The President's Men," thought they were hearing "baloney" or something worse? When Jane Fonda appeared as a call girl talking to her clients in "Klute," was there anything explicitly obscene in the conversation? When Barbra Streisand plays a fast-talking tough cookie, as she did most recently in "The Main Event," how fast does that talk have to be? And exactly how did Clark Gable tell Vivien Leigh what he thought of her at the end of "Gone With The Wind?" Aw shucks, as they used to say. That's an easy one.

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International Diary

Austria

EISL, to Sept. 30, *passion play presented at new playhouse, text by Rupert Korer, music by Cesar Bresgen.*

LINZ, Bruckner festival, Sept. 2-30, with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zagreb Philharmonic Orchestra, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Prague Symphony Orchestra, Les Petits Chanteurs de Vienne, and the Viennese Opera performing works by Bruckner, Mozart and Dvorak and other.

SALZBURG, palace concerts with the Vaitchev Quartet from Bulgaria (Mozart, Schubert, Haydn, Beethoven and Borodin), Sept. 1-2; Wolfgang Walter (piano), playing music by Mozart, Schubert and Strauss, Sept. 3; Eleonore Wikershild from Berlin, (Mozart, Schubert and Brahms), Sept. 4; Lynn Blakeslee (violin) and Nikolaus Wiplinger (piano) playing music by Mozart, Beethoven and Strauss, Sept. 5; Salzburg Pro Art Quartet, Sept. 6 and the Tobias Reiser Ensemble, Sept. 7.

VIENNA, to Sept. 25, summer music festival continues with the Vienna String Ensemble, Sept. 1; the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Sept. 25.

Belgium

COUTRAI, Sept. 2, 19th Golden River City Jazz Festival.

BRUSSELS, Flanders festival continues with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sept.1; Vivaldi Ensemble, Sept. 5; Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (Penderecki, Mendelssen, Dvorak), Sept. 6; Vladimir Ashkenazy and Lynn Harrel (Beethoven and Brahms), Sept. 7 . . . to Oct. 8, millennium exhibition in the Eglise de la Chapelle of art treasures of the churches of Brussels . . . Sept. 4-14, "Ballet of the 20th Century" with choreography by Maurice Bejart in the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie . . . Sept. 6, "Les Grandes Heures de Bruxelles," spectacle recalling the Middle Ages in scenes and pageantry.

DE HAAN, Shrimp festival, Sept. 8.

GHENT, to Oct. 2, Flanders festival continues with the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Beethoven, Strauss), Sept. 2; Gabriel Verschraegen (organ recital), Sept. 3; Orlandus Lassus vocal ensemble, Sept. 7.

SAINT HUBERT, Sept. 2, international hunting day with a procession.

TERMONDE, Sept. 1, international jazz festival.

Britain

BURGHLEY, horse trials in the grounds of Burghley House, Sept. 6-9.

BURY ST. EDMONDS, 13th East Anglia Annual Antiques Fair, Sept. 6-8.

CHELSEA, Sept. 1 through October, open-air art exhibition.

HATFIELD, Sept. 1-Oct. 7, "The National Collection of Model Soldiers" exhibition in Hatfield House.

LONDON, to Sept. 15, BBC-Henry Wood promenade concerts in the Royal Albert Hall . . . to Sept. 1, Motor Cycle Show in Earls Court . . . paintings and sketches made on Captain James Cook's second voyage together with Polynesian material brought back from the expedition are on show at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich . . . Sept. 8-Oct. 28, "The Horses of San Marco," exhibition organized and financed by Olivetti includes one of the four bronze horses brought from the Basilica in St. Mark's Square, Venice; Leonardo studies lent by the queen; 2 horses' heads from Pompeii; the Miseno Horse and other loans from the U.K. and Italy . . . During September the English National Opera will perform at the London Coliseum. Program includes "La Traviata," "Die Fledermaus," "La Cenerento," "Aide" . . . Sept. 3-8, Moving Visions Dance Theater presents "Cantate Domino" in St. Paul's Cathedral . . . Sept. 4-22, New York City Ballet will perform in the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden . . . Sept. 5-22, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet will perform in the Sadler's Wells Theater.

KENNINGTON, Sept. 1, 3 and 4, Cricket: 4th Test, England vs. India at the Oval.

SALISBURY, Sept. 6-19, festival of concerts in the Cathedral and Playhouse, exhibitions, outdoor spectaculars, etc.

SEAFORD, Sept. 1-2, Festival of English Wine and Vineyards in Charleston Manor.

WINCHESTER, Winchester Cathedral 900th Anniversary Festival, to October.

Denmark

AARHUS, festival, Sept. 1-9, includes a performance of "West Side Story," by the Aarhus Theater; guest performances by The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater and New York City Ballet including Suzanne Farrell, Peter Martins and Adam Luders; the Hungarian Puppet Theater; Aarhus Symphony Orchestra with soloist Isaac Stern; Philharmonia Hungarica under Alun Francis with soloist Yury Boukoff; a cello recital by Korean Myung-Whu Chung; operas, jazz, chamber concerts and family events.

COPENHAGEN, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will perform at Tivoli on Sept. 3.

ELSINORE, to Sept. 5, Old Vic Theater Company production of "Hamlet" with Derek Jacobi in Kronborg castle courtyard.

Finland

HELSINKI, summer concerts continue until Sept. 8 . . . Helsinki festival, to Sept. 7 includes the Kreuzberg String Quartet (Haydn, Schumann, Hindemith), English lute songs from the 16th century and other concerts, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (Tal, Sibelius, Dvorak) and the Ecumenic Quartet, Sept. 2; Radio Symphony Orchestra from Helsinki and a Hoffnung festival concert, Sept. 3; Isaac Stern (violin) and David Golub (piano), Sept. 4; Lasalle Quartet, Sept. 5; Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra (Mozart) directed by Paavo Berglund, Sept. 6; Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra (Sibelius, Berg and Bruckner) Sept. 7.

France

ALBI, until Sept. 15, exhibition of works by Maurice Utrillo and his mother, Suzanne Valadon in the Toulouse-Lautrec Museum.

BESANCON, Aug. 31-Sept. 16, international festival with the theme, "The Symphony," includes the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Aug. 31; Tatich Quartet, Sept. 1 and 3, "Les Chenestrels," Sept. 2; Jorg Demus, Sept. 3; Myriam Makeba, Sept. 4; La Grande Ecurie et La Chambre du Roy, Sept. 5; Zoltan Kocsis (piano) Sept. 6; Orchestre de Paris under Pierre Derveaux and with soloist Zoltan Kocsis, Sept. 7.

HOCHFELDEN, (near Strasbourg), Sept. 2, Autumn fair includes folk dancing and other popular events . . . beer festival, Sept. 3, 6 and 7.

LA CHAISE DIEU, to Sept. 3, music festival with La Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy, Aug. 31; Gaston Litaize and the Guillaume Bony Singers under Jean Teixiera, Sept. 1; the Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble of the National Federation of Cultural Associations for Musical Expansion and the Ile de France Orchestra with the Auvergne Singers, Sept.2; Ile de France Orchestra under Jean Fournet, with Yehudi Menuhin, Sept. 3.

LOIR ET CHER, summer festival continues to Sept. 15 with the G. Jarry Trio, Sept. 7; the Rouen Chamber Orchestra, Sept. 15.

MAZAMET, AUSSILLON, CASTRES, VABRES, Sept. 4-9, J.S. Bach festival includes a piano recital by Georges Cziffra in Mazamet, Sept. 4; the Rouen Chamber Orchestra under J.C. Bernede in Castres, Sept. 5; various soloists and the Saint Eustache Singers in Vabre, Sept. 6; Rouen Chamber Orchestra under R. P. Emile Martin, and soloists, Sept. 7 in Castres and Sept. 8 in Mazamet, and again under the direction of J.C. Bernede in Aussillon, Sept. 9. (Secretariat du Festival J.S. Bach, Maison du tourisme de Mazamet, Tel. (63) 61.27.07.)

NIEDERBRONN-LES-BAINS, to Sept. 8, music festival includes Odile Meyer-Siat (violin), Christiane Farley (piano) (Tartini, Schubert, Roussel, Szymanowski), Sept. 1; Chamber Orchestra of South West Germany under Prof. Paul Angerer with Wolfgang Rosch and Andrea Schober playing music by Handel, Stamitz and Mozart, Sept. 8.

PARIS, Festival Estival, to Sept. 22, with a Palladio exhibition in the Conciergerie, through Aug. 31; an international harpsichord competition Sept. 2-6 . . . Avant Garde Postcard Exhibition until Sept. 15 in the Musee des Arts Decoratifs and other museums and galleries . . . At the Pompidou, the Paris-Moscow, 1900-1930 exhibition continues to Nov. 5; the exhibition of photographs by Berenice Abbott continues to Sept. 24.

Greece

ATHENS, to Sept. 30, festival of concerts, ballets and Greek tragedies.

EPIDAURUS, festival of Greek tragedies and comedies continues to Sept. 2.

Ireland

BELFAST, Belfast Telegraph Ideal Home Exhibition, Sept. 1-15.

DUBLIN, homes and garden exhibition at Mansion House, to Sept. 9 . . . Sept. 1-Dec. 31, exhibition of Turkish paintings and manuscripts at the Chester Beatty Library.

KILKENNY, to Sept. 2, arts week with concerts, recitals, poetry readings, exhibitions, etc.

Italy

STRESA, to Sept. 18, Stresa music weeks, international festival with symphony, choral and chamber music concerts. Artists include Yehudi Menuhin, Maurice Andre, E. Ameling and others.

VENICE, to Sept. 15, "Venezia '79 — la Fotografia," sponsored by UNESCO and the International Center of Photography in New York, includes exhibitions, lectures, workshops . . . Venice film festival continues to Sept. 4.

VERONA, through September, summer theater, Shakespeare, films, ballet and jazz.

Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, to Sept. 14, "Schueberfoer," annual amusement fair dating back to 1340 includes the Marche des Moutons.

PETANGE, Sept. 1-15, commemoration of the liberation of the Grand Duchy by the Allied Troops in 1944 with a military procession, concerts and other festivities.

Scotland

BRAEMAR, Sept. 1, Royal Highland Gathering.

EDINBURGH, film festival ends Sept. 1 . . . 33d international arts festival, to Sept. 8, with the Scottish Opera performing "The Golden Cockerel," the National Ballet of Cuba, Philharmonia Orchestra, Hakan Hagegard and Thomas Schuback, Bristol Old Vic, Aug. 31; Scottish Opera performing "Eugene Onegin," Polish Chamber Orchestra, Stuttgart Piano Trio, Traverse Theater Co., Sept. 1; Medici String Quartet, Sept. 2; Scottish Opera performing "The Turn of the Screw," Scottish National Orchestra, Sept. 3; Halle Orchestra and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus, T.S.E. Group (Paris) performing "Heartaches of an English Pussycat," Marian Montgomery and Richard Rodney Bennett, Sept. 4; Jean-Philippe Collard and the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, Sept. 5; Christa Ludwig and Geoffrey Parsons, Scottish Baroque Ensemble, Sept. 6; Boston Symphony Orchestra (Beethoven's Symphony No. 4), Bezaz Arts Trio, Sept. 7.

PITLOCHRY, theater festival continues to Oct. 6 with performances of "Bedroom Farce," Sept. 3 and 8; "The Lights are Warm and Colored," Sept. 4-5; "Arms and the Man," Sept. 5; "Jenny," Aug. 31 and Sept. 6; "Private Lives," Sept. 1 and 7; "Meet Me by Moonlight," Sept. 1 and 8.

STRANRAER, DUMFRIES and GALLOWAY, Sept. 6-8, international sheepdog trials.

Switzerland

ASCONA, to Oct. 16, music festival.

FRIBOURG, to Sept. 2, international folk festival.

LUCERNE, to Sept. 8, international music festival includes the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Cleveland Orchestra, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and others.

MONTREUX-VEVEY, to Oct. 6, series of concerts in the castles and churches with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Seiji Ozawa and the chamber orchestras of Prague, Provence, Cote d'Azur and Cologne, Beaux Arts Trio and others. (27 bis, av des Alpes, CH-1820, Montreux.)

SION, Tibor Varga festival to Sept. 26, with the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra, Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Royal Choral Society of London, Detmold Chamber Orchestra and others.

Turkey

IZMIR, to Sept. 20, commercial and art exhibitions, opera, ballet, folk dancing.

West Germany

BERLIN, to Sept. 2, radio and TV exhibition . . . Berlin Festival, Sept. 1-Oct. 5, includes the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra under Alexander Dimitriev, Sept. 1-2; Boston Symphony Orchestra under Seiji Ozawa, Sept. 4 and 6 playing music by Beethoven; Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta playing music by Beethoven and Dvorak, Sept. 9; several exhibitions of paintings, sketches and pastels; an exhibition of Berlin and Paris in photographs; a performance by the T.S.E. Group (Paris) of "Heartaches of an English Pussycat," and more.

BONN, national flower show continues to October.

BRUHL, through October, Bruhl Palace Concerts.

HEIDELBERG, Graphic Art Biennale continues to Nov. 7.

MUNDEN, Old Town Festival, Sept. 8, with bands, soloists, a circus and other entertainment.

Yugoslavia

SPLIT, summer festival to Sept. 10 with international artists in open-air performances of opera, drama, ballet and folklore.

Travel Notes

A Town For Kids

By Galina Vromen

THE HAGUE — There are no lines at the gas station, the trains run on time and a windmill works in all weather in the urban Camelot of Madurodam, a village geared to those less than three feet high. Built on a scale of 1:25 on the outskirts of The Hague, it is a prototypical old Dutch town complete with an 11th-century castle and a 14th-century cathedral. But Madurodam has expanded far beyond its rich fictitious past to include low-rent housing, banks, an amusement park, a brewery, an oil refinery, a miniature golf course and a busy port.

If everything works — the port's radar system, the train signals, the tourist boats on the canals — it's because the staff of 50 is extremely attentive. If all the details are there — water skiers on the lake, the most modern jets at the airport — it's no accident. It was conceived that way by Mrs. B. Boon-Van der Starp in 1950. Mrs. Boon-Van der Starp thought the miniature village could be used to raise funds for the Netherlands Student Sanitorium.

"People thought she was a bit gaga," remembers Mrs. E.C. de Jonje. Madurodam's current director. "But she managed to convince Mr. and Mrs. Maduro, a couple who had lost their son during the war and wanted to commission a sculpture in his memory, to give their money to a living monument."

That provided some of the initial funding. Additional help came from Dutch companies who commissioned miniature models of their factories and headquarters, and from engineering students, who volunteered to build Madurodam's roads.

By 1952, Madurodam had been completed, and the directors asked Princess Beatrix, then 14, to be the town's mayor. (The princess's speech at the opening ceremony was her first official function.) Since then, the village has been visited by more than 27 million people; it raises about 100,000 guilders (or about $50,000) a year for Dutch charities (the Netherlands Student Sanitorium closed in 1964). Princess Beatrix is still mayor, but now she has some help: seven teenage aldermen, who are elected to their positions on the basis of speeches they give before Madurodam's directors. Once elected, they are expected to help run the village, most often by selling guidebooks. "It's all volunteer work," said Mrs. de Jonje.

What keeps Madurodam running on a day-to-day basis, however, is a fulltime staff of technicians, gardners, painters and clean-up men. "The houses need to be repainted every three years, just like real houses. We have a specialist in miniature gardens who plans the shrubs and one of

Galina Vro

Everything in Madurodam is child-siz

the major concerns is keeping all the plants do to the right size." Mrs. de Jonje said. Only most essential repairs are done in the summ major work is saved for the winter when the lage is closed.

Madurodam also shares the problems of a real town. "We don't have much room to expa so we have gotten very choosy about whom say 'yes' to," explained Mrs. de Jonje. Inde Madurodam houses miniatures of some Holland's most famous architecture, all on a acre lot — Amsterdam's Dam Square, Hague's Binnenhof, the Watergate of Sne Amsterdam's Portuguese Synagogue, and amo its most recent acquisitions, the Boeker vegeta auction building. Companies that stop pay fees to cover their model's upkeep lose the ri to have their building in the village.

And then there's politics. Over the years, M de Jonje says, she has received letters from in German visitors who are upset that there is Lufthansa plane at the airport — interpreting t airline's absence to residual anti-German sen ments. "Of course if the airline doesn't pay fo plane here, we don't have it."

That's not the sort of thing the young visitc to Madurodam care much about. Watching t planes on the runway of the airport, one Ame can, back for a second visit, commented, "Wha like about this place is, it's so real."

Madurodam is open April 1 to Oct. 22 from 9:: a.m. to 10:30 p.m., seven days a week. Entran fee: Adults, 5 guilders, children under 12, 2.5 guilders.

Festivals

A Feast of U.S. Films

By Daniel Selznick

AMERICANS abroad will have a chance to catch up on the latest movies from home without having to squint above *sous-titres francais* at Deauville this coming week. The Fifth Annual Deauville Film Festival Sept 2-8, devoted exclusively to the films of the United States, is France's effort to pay tribute to *le cinema americain.*

Festival directors Lionel Chouchan and Andre Halimi dreamed up this annual six-day marathon when they realized that many of the most interesting American films — from both the major studios and independent filmmakers — were not being shown abroad. Each year, an increasing number of films without European distribution contracts leave Deauville with at least one country interested.

This year, the festival will honor Burt Lancaster and directors Stanley Donen and William Wyler (who was born in Alsace). Donen's new film, "Movie, Movie" will open the festival. Starring George C. Scott, it is actually two separate hour-long films, one in black-and-white, the other in color. Both are period costume stories representing an old-fashioned double feature or two pictures for the price of one.

The Donen retrospective will include "Funny Face," "Singin' in the Rain," "Charade," and "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," among others: the Wyler retrospective, "Jezebel" starring Bette Davis, "Memphis Belle," "The Best Years of Our Lives" and "The Collector."

This year's guests will include Gene Wilder and Robert Aldrich, star and director, respectively, of a new comedy about a rabbi in the Old West entitled "The Frisco Kid," and Peter Bogdanovich, bringing his new film about a pimp in Singapore, "Saint Jack," starring Ben Gazzara."

They will be joined by Franco Zeffirelli, whose recent remake of "The Champ" has been called a 10-hankerchief movie, and Stanley Kramer, the director of such classics as "The Wild One," "Ship of Fools" and "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner." Kramer's new film is a movie adaption of the Broadway play, "The Runner Stumbles," and stars Dick van Dyke as a priest.

The festival will exhibit such recent other American releases as: "The Buddy Holly Story," with Gary Busey in the role that earned him an Academy Award nomination; Peter Falk and Alan Arkin as two hilariously mismatched men who become "In-Laws"; Jack Nicholson directing himself in "Goin' South"; Alan Alda as a senator in "The Seduction of Joe Tynan"; George Hamilton as a comedy Dracula in "Love at First Bite"; the self-explanatory "Richard Pryor in Concert"; a new Roger Corman-produced gangster film, "Lady in Red," featuring Louise Fletcher; "Americathon", a satire of a bankrupt America, set in the future with American TV star John Ritter as president; "Voices," the love story of a deaf girl and a singer; "The Bell Jar," based on poetess Sylvia Plath's autobiographical novel; "Rock 'n Roll High"; Peter Yates' "Breaking Away," the summer hit in the U.S. about an Indiana biker's 17th summer; and "Goldengirl," the story of a beautiful six-foot-tall track star training for the Olympics.

CHOUCHAN, who also runs the Science Fiction, Horror and Fantasy Film Festival held every January in Avoriaz, keeps the festival non-competitive. In this way, he is able to attract the new independent American films as well as a representation of new documentaries. Among this year's independently financed crop of films, are: "Sitting Ducks," Henry Jaglom's first comedy with surprisingly professional performances from Jaglom's wife and brother as con artists; "The Little Dragon," a children's film featuring the young Petersen brothers, Chris and Pat, produced by Tony ("The Sting") Bill; Alejandro Grattin's Chicano drama, "Only Once in a Lifetime"; "El Super," about a Cuban superintendent living in New York; Jan Egleston's Boston-based story of an adolescent searching out his alcoholic father, "Billy in the Lowlands"; Jonathan Kaplan's "On the Edge," a scathing portrait of juvenile gangs and a group of dance films made by Shirley ("Cool World"; "Connection") Clarke.

The subjects of this year's documentary section will go all the way from car racing ("American Nitro,") and incarcerated juvenile delinquents ("Tattooed Tears") to racism in England ("Blacks Brittanica") and sex in Texas ("The Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders: a Great Bunch of Girls").

For further information contact the festival office at 33 Avenue MacMahon, 75017 Paris. Phone: 755-7140.

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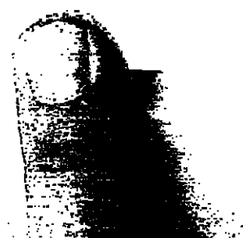

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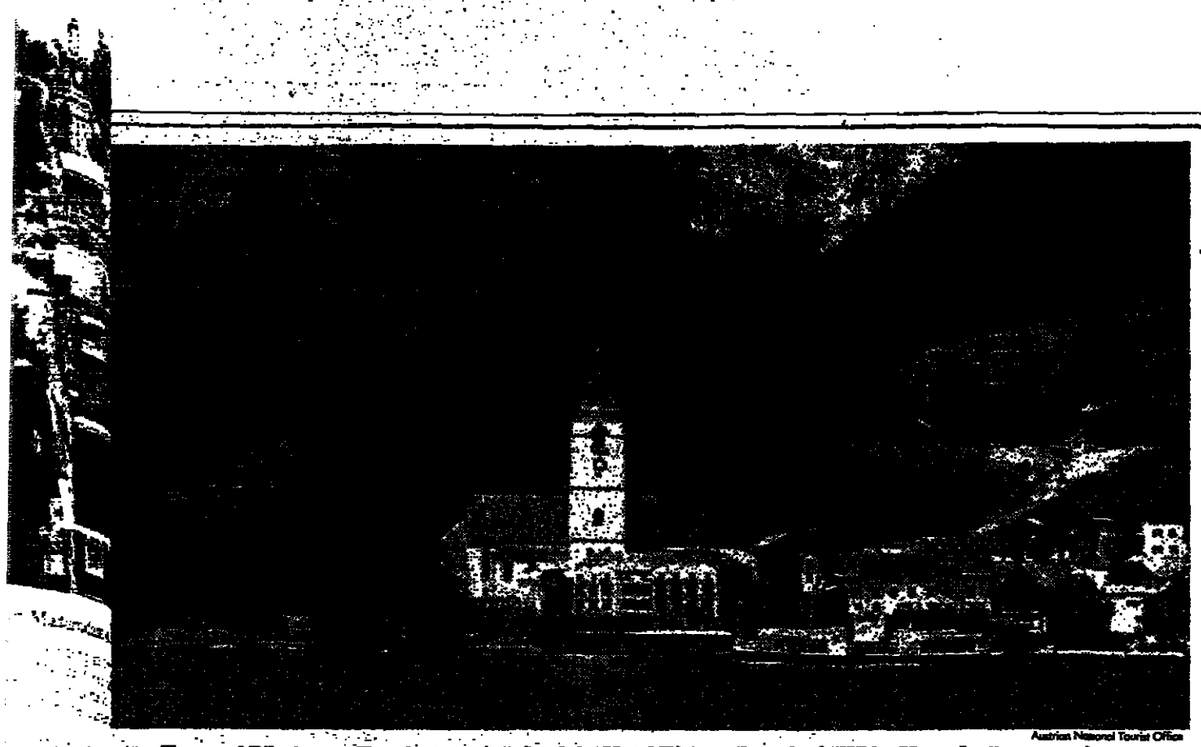

Austrian National Tourist Office

Tower of Pilgrimage Church sticks up behind the Hotel Weisses Roessl, of "White Horse Inn" operetta fame.

Operatic Outing

Austria's Wolfgangsee

By Alan Levy

THE MOST beautiful lake in my world is the Wolfgangsee in the Salzkammergut of Austria. Its capital is the 100-year-old Hotel isses Roessl, which inspired the operetta hite Horse Inn," and its shrine is an inspiring 500-year-old Gothic altar. season I love best runs from late ng to early autumn — in other words, a summer — and, while it lasts, I would to take you there on an outing from burg.

he Salzkammergut, which sounds like a nach ailment, means "district of salt es," but it is — from the tourist stand- nt — an area of largely unspoiled lakes mountains spreading through three of tria's nine provinces: Styria, Upper tria and Land Salzburg.

pposite the railroad station in the city Salzburg, board a beige Austrian Post for the 45-to-60-minute trip to St. Gil- buses leave at least once an hour, and fare is about $2.30. On the 28-mile ride above Lake Fuschl, the bus passes be- th the hillside on which Julie Andrews st forth on film singing out the news the hills were alive with the sound of ic. Below, at lakeside, is the Hotel loss Fuschl, a secluded castle that once ed as the hunting lodge of the Arch- iop of Salzburg and later as the resi- ce of the Nazi Foreign Minister, chim von Ribbentrop.

hne lake later, the driver calls out lgen!" and you are about 100 yards n the westernmost corner of the eight- s-long Lake St. Wolfgang. The lake is ned for a Bavarian bishop who came to area (the Wolfgangsee was then called Abersee) in 975, Christianized its peo- and was canonized in 1052. Later, Mo- was given his name; the composer's ther was born in St. Gilgen and his sis- Nan settled there after marrying the ernor of the district. There is a Mozart ntain in the main square, a Mozart kout above the town, and more than inn bearing his name — but little of the nd of Mozart that pervades Salzburg in summer.

n St. Gilgen, the visitor can wander ough uncluttered streets where the fes- ly painted flower-bedecked houses are outdoor museum in themselves, or take hairlift excursion to the top of the pelfberhorn, nearly a mile above sea l. But St. Gilgen is not the day-tourist ination that St. Wolfgang (on the other of the lake) is. The Viennese theater brities and others who own houses in Gilgen have come there to trade the light for the sunlight.

rom St. Gilgen's promenade on the lfgangsee, the Austrian Federal Rail- s operates a fleet of six passenger ships it. Wolfgang at intervals of a half hour n hour. Eurailpasses are honored. Oth- ise, the fare from St. Gilgen to St. Wolf- g is about $1.50. The trip takes 45 min-

y boat you see the Wolfgangsee at its — stone crags and forest drop steeply lope gently into amber waters and you apse, from the open deck, Salzkammer- families sunning themselves on narrow- os of beach between woodland and er, or gaze down and work up an appe- for the fish seen swimming below.

THE WOLFGANGSEE claims to be the warmest lake in Austria, with a midsummer water temperature of 79 degrees Fahrenheit. (Be- e it is not a swinging lake, its nudist ny was banished a couple of years ago he Hallstattersee, just about the cold- lake in the Salzkammergut.) Even ugh the Wolfgangsee allows limited mo- boating as well as passenger traffic, lo- officials boast that the lake water is of nkable quality." The ferries all have polluting diesel engines and, since the communities along the lake have sted $7 million in a joint filtration sys- — although I, for one, do not counsel ings.

t the first local landing point, Fuer- , you find yourself before a rambling ver-lined inn with wooden balconies a sculpture of a fish over its door. This e Gasthof Fuerberg, a suitable place to e the two best fish of the lake: reinanke saibling. Both are of the salmon fami- Reinanke is the firmer of the two, with a all mouth that enables it to feed on little but tiny crabs; it should be eaten pan- d. Saibling, softer, juicier and closer to in appearance, feed on other fish, ticularly smaller saibling. Preferably, it uld be served poached. Both are served drawn butter and boiled potatoes and h require careful boning. The fish are l in restaurants by weight; at Fuerberg, ample portion of saibling costs about

he stubbornness of the Gasthof Fuer- berg's owners, the Ebner family, against allowing a road to be put through their land prevented the Wolfgangsee from being ringed by highways in the name of tourism — and now, thanks to them, almost half their side of the lake is impenetrable by car and preserved for tourists who like to hike or climb. To drive from St. Gilgen to St. Wolfgang, one has to travel the lake's eight-mile length, then double back around the end a couple of miles along the opposite shore.

On board the next boat to St. Wolfgang, you see, at the foot of the Falkenstein mountain, a small stone shrine called the Wedding Cross and dated 1609. Some winters before then, a wedding party was walking home to St. Wolfgang across the frozen lake. As they neared the edge of the ice, the merrymakers decided to dance one last reel. Beneath their stomping, the ice gave way — and all the revelers drowned, with the exception of the musicians, who had repaired to the firm ground on which the shrine now stands.

The boat stops at the bungalow-and-boarding-house resort of Reid, and then the first of two stops in St. Wolfgang. This landing is called St. Wolfgang Schafbergbahnhof, for right across the road is the start of a steam-engine cogwheel railway

The New York Times

that runs up to the top of the Schafberg (5,682 feet) in 40 minutes. The fare is about $7.85 round trip; children under 15 half price; Eurailpasses honored. It is a safe, slightly dizzying ride about the lake with so many mountains in view that they begin to blur into pastoral sketches.

AS THE TRAIN, pushed from behind by a little engine, is propelled past the intermediate stop of Schafbergalpe, it climbs at such a cockeyed tilt that one could be viewing the landscape from a circling airplane. The Duke of Windsor climbed the Schafberg in a record 2½ hours when he visited the Wolfgangsee in 1937 shortly after his abdication, but no matter how you get to the summit, a view of 13 lakes and many mountains, including the Berchtesgaden Alps, awaits you on a clear day.

However, the Schafberg is more than a half-day's outing, one to be made only if you are staying overnight on the Wolfgangsee, which you may be tempted to do, or up at the top, where the Federal Railways run a rustic hotel. (Inclusive arrangement for bed, breakfast and cogwheel round trip: $16.50 per person.)

The next ship stop is St. Wolfgang Market — and the town's two great attractions are visible on the lakefront. The stately white tower belongs to the Pilgrimage Church, dating to 1330. The adjoining complex of houses with two deck-like dining terraces with stilts stuck into the lakebed is the Weisses Roessl, or White Horse Inn. Although the boat continues another couple of miles to the resort of Strobl, almost everybody disembarks at St. Wolfgang Market.

Follow the crowd uphill past the souvenir shops (selling miniature white horses ranging from plastic for $1.50 to German porcelain for about $400) and through the marketplace to the Pilgrimage Church. Enter through a vaulted passageway from a former Benedictine monastery. Midway up the main aisle, you are halted in your tracks by a gaudy double altar enclosed in wrought iron. Installed in 1676, it represents two years of work by the great woodcarver of high baroque, Thomas Schwanthaler.

Going forward, you are confronted by the only Guide Michelin three-star sight (highest rating: "worth a journey") on the Wolfgangsee. (The town of St. Wolfgang itself and the Schafberg, "the belvedere of the Salzkammergut lakes," rate two stars: "worth a detour.") This wonder is a winged altar — considered the finest German Gothic example extant — commissioned in 1471 and completed nearly a decade later by its otherwise unknown South Tyrolean artist, Michael Pacher.

Thirty-four feet high and nearly 20 wide, it rises like a church within a church and in the highest of its towers God the Father sits enthroned; the slender, soaring headpiece is dominated by the cross. Inside and outside its open portals are scenes from Bishop Wolfgang's life with local landscapes, as well as the waking of Lazarus, the adoration of the Magi, many scenes from the story of Jesus, including a rather realistic circumcision and, as its gilded centerpiece, the Coronation of Mary. One has the impression of witnessing a medieval passion play, and it is indeed worth a journey.

A stroll through St. Wolfgang, with its turreted castle hotel, Schloss Eibenstein, and its houses of painted gingerbread will lead to the White Horse Inn — a tourist trap in the most alluring sense of charm, warmth, elegance and tradition.

ALTHOUGH an inn called the Kuchlerhaus stood there as early as 1574, it was in 1878 that five houses were merged into the White Horse Inn. In 1896, two of the summer guests, the playwrights Oskar Blumenthal and Gustav Kadelburg wrote a hit comedy there and called it "Im Weissen Roessl am Wolfgangsee." More than three decades later, on the inn's dining terrace, the New York-born actor Emil Jannings, a summer resident of St. Wolfgang — best known to American filmgoers as the victim of Marlene Dietrich's charms in "The Blue Angel" — persuaded the Berlin impresario Erik Charell to set "Im Weissen Roessl" to music. The composer Ralph Benatzky, with some help from Robert Stolz, was put to work on it. (Jannings and Benatzky are buried in St. Wolfgang's cemetery.) The "White Horse Inn" opened in Berlin in 1930, was done at the Center Theater in Radio City in 1936, remains a staple of the Volksoper repertory in Vienna and has been filmed three times. The most recent color version, starring Peter Alexander and Waltraud Hass, can be seen daily at 4 p.m. in St. Wolfgang's movie-house, but it is in German without subtitles.

"When you think of it, all of tourism is operetta," says the current innkeeper, Helmut Peter, a descendant of a brewery family that has been in St. Wolfgang since 1712 and owned the White Horse since 1912. "Characters like the choleric guest Mr. Geisecke are no strangers to us and neither is Leopold the lovesick waiter. Why, among the hundred people who work here, we have marriages every summer."

The day tourist is more than welcome on the White Horse Inn's lower terrace: no reservations are taken but there are seldom long waits and there is zither music with dinner. My favorite fish feast of smoked reinanke, with unsweetened whipped cream and horseradish, followed by fischbeuschlsuppe — an appetizing chowder — and fresh saibling with a large glass of beer from the barrel may run about $17, depending on the weight of the saibling.

Take an early dinner, for the last bus back to Salzburg leaves St. Wolfgang's marketplace at 6:30 p.m. If you want to ride up the Schafberg or hike two hours across the Falkenstein to Fuerberg or just loll around a lovely landscape you might ask the obliging front desk if a room at the inn is available. The White Horse's 100 beds (most of them with bath) cost from $15 a person for a room without bath in one of the two back houses to $36 in one of the three *Kaiserzimmer* overlooking the lake. Those three royal rooms have antique farm furnishings, canopy beds and twin balconies. The other rooms are furnished by the night porter, who works winters as a cabinetmaker.

THE INN is Class A rather than deluxe and the Peter family intends to keep it that way — with the emphasis on informality and no hidden extras. The price of a bed includes use of the inn's indoor swimming pool, bathing and boating areas on the lake, exercise room and a breakfast buffet that comes with health foods (with fruit breads as well as fresh and stewed fruits) and cheeses, corn flakes, cold cuts and coffee.

The last time around the lake, we took a room at the White Horse Inn and stayed Saturday night. I wish I could tell you we slept like saibling, but that was not the case. Twice between 1 and 3 a.m., we were awakened by sirens — and a trifle alarmed when we saw flashing lights at the adjoining Pilgrimage Church. The explanation next morning, by Mr. Peter, the innkeeper, was pure operetta.

"'Fledermice!" he said. "Twice during the night they triggered the burglar alarm in the church tower. How do you call them in English?"

"Bats," I replied. "Bats in the belfry."

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Film - Freu

Spending a Sunday

Cairo: Bazaars, Mosques, Pancakes

By Vicky Elliott

CAIRO has won itself an unenviable reputation as one of the world's most unmanageable cities. Every year, as its population grows, Cairo puts out its amoebic feet into the surrounding countryside. It expands, and necessary services contract. Water mains break, phones don't work, sidewalks cave in. New walkways are mushrooming to lift pedestrians out of the traffic snarls. But few cities are as rich in unexpected surprises, and even Rome pales beside Cairo's historical spectrum: it stretches from the pyramids to the current peace talks.

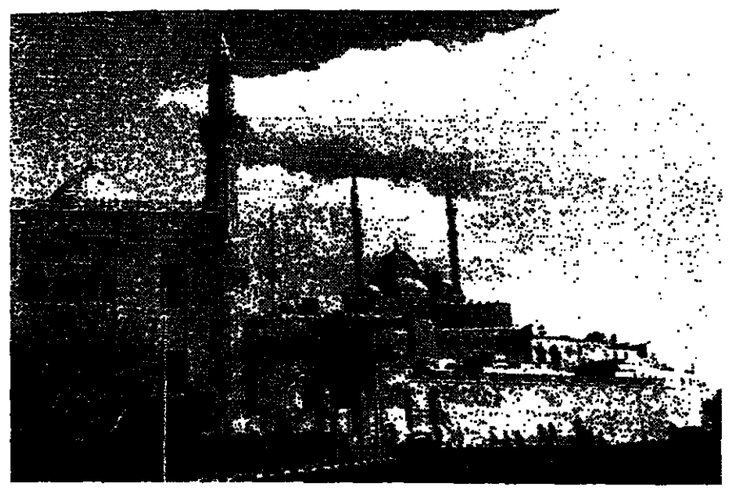
For the Sunday visitor, however, it can be pretty confusing. A Cairo weekend can last from Thursday afternoon to Sunday, sometimes leapfrogging over Saturday. Egyptians, like all Muslims, celebrate Friday as their Holy Day and close down the bazaars, but the downtown commercial sections observe the Western Sunday.

So take your courage in your hands and you can have an enjoyable Sunday. With Ramadan over, start your day in the best spirit of Egyptian leisure, with breakfast at Groppi's. Actually, there are two, one on Talat Harb circle with a blue mosaic front, and another, Groppi Garden on Adly Street. You can sip a lime juice under an umbrella as you watch large Egyptian matrons sample all the ice creams. Service is picturesque, if slow, by ambling waiters in white robes and plum-colored fezzes.

Suitably refreshed, head out for the bazaars at Khan el Khalili. If you don't feel strong enough to bargain with the tenacious keepers of the curio stores and leathershops, spend some time at a perfume merchant trying out the musk and amber essences, or buy a packet of henna from a spice merchant to fortify your hair. The government cloth store behind the spice market stocks generous six-meter rolls of striped cotton ideal for home decorating, at the giveaway price of $5 a roll.

Stop off for a mid-morning snack at the square opposite the El Azhar mosque, where a sign proudly announces: "Egyptian pancakes at your service." They come piled high with powdered sugar, raisins and honey. Or try El Fishawy, a teahouse tucked away just inside the bazaar, where ancient mirrors reflect the relaxed clientele and their hubbly bubblies (water pipes), as tea is served with fresh sprigs of mint.

Near El Azhar, you can visit craftsmen at work at the Ghoury school where woodcarvers, copper-chasers and other artisans are trained. Or if you feel like venturing a little out of the usual tourist orbit, visit the Beit el Zuheimy, a perfect example of a 17th-century residence in the Turkish style, with its cool, high-ceilinged rooms and leafy courtyard.



Egyptian Ministry of Tourism

The Mohammed Ali Mosque overlooks the city.

For a cheap, substantial lunch (no more than $4), go back downtown to Felfela, which serves a representative array of traditional Egyptian dishes, from *taamiya* (otherwise known as felafel), one of the many forms of *fool* (beans), to grilled pigeon, splayed rather uncomfortably over the barbecue as the pigeons coo in the cage behind your table.

If the pace of Cairo has exhausted you, you could take a sauna at the Hilton; but for the more enterprising, a short rest will be enough to prepare you for a trip around Islamic Cairo. You could start at Ibn Tulun, a 9th century mosque that is reputed to be the most beautiful in Cairo, with long arcades adorned with rows of rosette windows, each one different, and a vast, empty courtyard.

WALKING towards the Citadel, on which stands the imposing Sultan Mohammed Ali Mosque that overlooks the city, past Sultan Hassan's Madrassah, you may fall upon a cool and restful handicrafts shop, El Dawar. The shop is run by an enterprising young Chilean woman, Cecilia Ballo Etcheverria, who is trying to resuscitate the moribund Egyptian artisan industry by stocking a fine range of enamel work, blown glass and silk-screened clothing.

After a visit to the Citadel, with its panoramic view of Cairo, you could return downtown for drinks at one of the larger hotels, or sit on the banks of the Nile near the Papyrus Institute, on a large boat berthed near the Sheraton Hotel. It displays the rediscovered art of making papyrus, lost until the 1950s, and you can buy paintings on papyrus at inflated prices. (A painting of Tutankhamen's mask will cost you about $160, of which the artist earns $16.) Or, to dispel your fantasies of Cleopatra, hire a *felucca* opposite Shepheard's Hotel for a float down the Nile by twilight.

For dinner, try Andrea's, off the road to the pyramids, where you can enjoy freshly barbecued chicken under a thatched roof propped up by rough-hewn poles. And save the pyramids until last. They are best seen by night, if you want to outwit the antiques peddlers and the donkey-owners. There's not much you can do about the pyramids except stand under them in awe: Under a full moon, you won't be disappointed.

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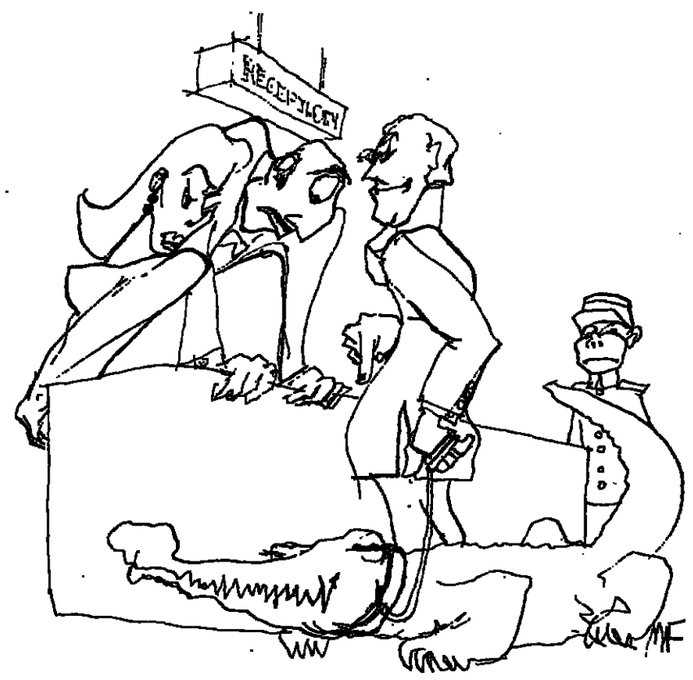
Bon (Pet) Voyage

Cat Trips and Dog Crossings

By William Boot
and Lynn Payer



EVERY so often the old tale appears about some couple who visit a Hong Kong restaurant with their dog and, seeking to inform the waiter that the dog needs to be fed, point to the animal and make eating gestures. The waiter nods, carries off the dog, and when he returns with a platter . . .

Perhaps the easiest course for pet-owners who travel is to find a reliable sitter or, if the animal in question is up to it, a kennel and go off unencumbered. But, pet owners being pet owners, the easy answer is seldom sufficient.

For those who prefer to travel with Charley, here are some basic considerations:

If travels include crossing borders, some paperwork is involved. Most countries permit animals to enter freely with valid rabies and health certificates. Requirements vary and conditions change, so it is wise to check with consulates or travel offices.

But check early. "Many people don't plan far enough in advance and find, in all good faith, that they have to abandon their animals," says Daniel Noury, of the Societe Protectrice des Animaux in Paris. He said most European countries that allow in pets require rabies shots that are at least a month old, and no more than a year. Since there are two shots, given two weeks apart, that means at least seven week's advance planning.

England and Ireland only allow pets to enter after six months in quarantine. For Sweden and Norway, it is four months. In Finland, it is four for dogs, and not at all for cats unless Finnish authorities can be persuaded it is a seeing-eye cat or an equally essential companion.

Italy has no quarantine, but there is a loosely enforced requirement that an animal's health certificate must be renewed every 10 days. And most countries need assurance that the pet has not been exposed to an area affected by rabies.

Dogs and cats present the fewest problems at borders. Anything else brings a mixed reception. In Denmark, for example, rabbit owners must have a fixed address in the country, and their rabbits are not permitted to come in contact with people. Elephants are fine, but monkeys, fish and most talking birds — even if they speak Danish — are prohibited. You need a special permit for your pet chicken.

France lets in most animals, but authorities require special clearance for almost anything except dogs, cats and vegetarian birds. "Special permission is nearly always given," said an Agriculture Ministry spokesman. "For a snake? It would depend on what kind of snake."

Sneaking in pets is risky. The result could be a stiff fine for the owner and a death sentence for the pet.

Travel can be fatal for pets for other reasons, and owners should give careful thought to how they transport their animals.

According to Hal Gieseking in "Protecting Your Pets, at Home and Away," (Gieseking & Clive, Inc. Box 716, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708) it is much safer to send pets by air now than it was a few years ago, but risks remain. Pets, like luggage, are still lost. Animals should not be sent on hot, humid days.

Nor should pets be shipped during holiday periods, or on weekends as they may have to wait a long time before being unloaded. Some airlines allow one pet in the first-class cabin, and one in economy, so reserve early.

There also dangers in the family car, Gieseking warns:

"[Heatstroke] can kill an animal in the time it takes you to down a hamburger in a roadside restaurant, less than 20 minutes. Cats and dogs, unlike humans, can't get rid of heat through perspiration. They must release excess heat through their lungs as they breathe. Short-nosed breeds, such as bulldogs, Pekingese, terriers and Persian cats are particularly susceptible to heat exhaustion."

Gieseking recommends that dogs not be allowed to stick their heads out of car windows, for obvious reasons. But windows should be opened several inches to ensure a flow of fresh air. That keeps the animal, and his traveling companions, from getting carsick. On that subject, Noury adds, animals should travel on a relatively empty stomach.

Under certain conditions, animals can travel with their owners on European trains. The French, for example, accept animals of up to 6 kilos in passenger compartments, provided no one complains. The same applies on some boats.

No generalities apply on how welcome your animals will be, once healthily and safely through customs. In much of Europe, dogs follow their masters onto buses and into department stores, and they hang out unmolested in cafes, hustling bits of croissants from waiters. Even where forbidden, friendly officers often smile tolerantly in front of "No Dogs" signs. In New York, if pets have not mastered flush toilets, their owners must clean up after them — and keep them out of public places.

In almost every country, there are hotels willing to accept relatively well-mannered and not-overly-bizarre pets. One hotelier in South America posted a notice indicating he would prefer most dogs to some of the human guests who sought lodging. But advance checking is recommended.

Travel guides frequently indicate whether hotels and restaurants accept dogs. In France, "Le Guide de Notre Chien en Vacances" tells where animals are welcome. "Touring with Towser," which serves the same function in the United States and Canada, is available for $1 from Gaines TWT, P.O. Box 1007, Kankakee, Ill. 60901.

IN THE Soviet Union, dogs are forbidden in hotels, but welcome on trains, according to Gieseking. But then, according to a pamphlet put out by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "Traveling With Your Pet," no animals are admitted at all to the Soviet Union. The Soviet tourist agency in Paris explains, "You can bring in dogs and cats as long as you always keep them with you. However, they cannot be brought into restaurants or public places such as parks. Animals are neither forbidden nor authorized in Russia."

Obviously, the most important element is how well an animal travels. No hotelkeeper will welcome a dog who bellows all night or a cat who shreds the drapes. The best way of teaching pets to travel is to start early, along with other basic training, but then that advice is of little use to owners of 12-year-old stay-at-home Samoyeds planning a long trip next month.

If travel for pets is complicated, it is at least becoming more sophisticated. There are companies that specialize in shipping pets. There are manufacturers of seat belts for dogs who ride in the front seat. And now there is even an animalport at Kennedy Airport run by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, open 24 hours a day, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. It examines, cleans, waters, exercises and dispenses scientific diets for anything from a polar bear to an unreconstructed skunk.

Travels With Odious Beast

By Sherman Clum

WHY WOULD a reasonably sane man each year spend the price of a trip to Bali on a dog who eats motorcycles, howls at the moon at 4 a.m. and befouls the pantlegs of inattentive passersby?

For pet-owners who wallow in self-pity at keeping retarded animals, appended herewith are excerpted memoirs of a friend who has spent the last 11 years on five continents with a bat-eared shepherd named Odious Beast — O.B. for short:

LAGOS, 1969. O.B. learns his first major trick: racing with his master's motorcycle. It is a great game until he celebrates victory by diving into the spokes. He survives, as does master, barely. Motorcycle doesn't.

SINGAPORE, 1971. The dinner party is desultory until Ah Ming, the part-time maid and O.B.'s full-time nanny, interrupts: "O.B. got a snake." Indeed, in the backyard, O.B. has cornered a cobra which, swaying gently with flaps flared, is about to strike. I grab him by the tail (the dog), and the assembled company spends 20 minutes beating the snake to death with broom handles and waterskis. O.B., outraged at the murder of his playmate, glowers and sulks. (Lesson: Some dogs are not too smart.)

ATHENS, 1973. O.B. is en route to Argentina from Singapore on a 40-hour flight, via Paris. His master, in bloody-maryed splendor one deck above, does not unload him for exercise until the third stop. O.B. is almost crippled with fear, filthy and confused. (Lesson: Some dog owners aren't too smart.)

BUENOS AIRES, 1975. O.B. has learned to distinguish between thunderclaps, car backfires, common terrorist bombs and very serious terrorist bombs. He signals which is which by the pitch of his bark and by the distance he crawls under the bed. Thunder evokes the biggest cringe. Since his owner is a reporter, this is all quite handy. (Lesson: Some dogs are pretty smart, if cowardly.)

NEW YORK, 1976. O.B., having been born in the Congo and reared in warm weather, sees his first snowstorm. He tries to bite the snowflakes. All winter he is clad in a ridiculous-looking tartan dog sweater which means his outside hours are limited to when his owner's friends are not around to make bad jokes. (Lesson: Some dog owners are pretty smart, if cowardly.)

NEW YORK, 1976. Variation on motorcycle game. O.B., who still must be walked on a leash, has taken to racing ahead of his master's bicycle, pulling him like a sled dog. This works fine until he notices a cat off to the side and the game ends in a tangle of legs, bent wheels, dog fur and blasphemous language.

PARIS, 1977. With encroaching old age, O.B. has refined various manias to high art. In youth, he used simple brute force to pursue his mission of ridding of world of cats and motorcycles. A firm hand and a choke chain were effective deterrents. Now he has discovered stealth. He spots his quarry, be it Siamese or Kawasaki, with peripheral vision and pretends not to notice it. He passes by until he has exactly the right amount of leash. Then, in a lightning lunge, he doubles back toward his target while his walker — caught unaware — yanks helplessly at slack in the leash.

PARIS, 1978. O.B. is adding to his repertoire of bad habits. He expresses boredom by shredding laundry with his teeth. He takes his role as watchdog to extremes and attempts to watch at awkward moments. He develops literal meanings for the old phrase, "pissed off." By now, his master's outlay in air fares, vet bills, kennel fees, new shirts, ground meat and carrots, flea powder and rug shampoo would probably equal O.B.'s weight in blue chip stock certificates. But he has weaseled his way into the family by sheer longevity, and "dog expense" goes on the budget as usual.

PARIS, 1979. If old dogs don't learn new tricks, they at least pick up a little class. O.B.'s master has invited six friends for a taco dinner, sharing with some reluctance hoarded tortillas he had shipped from Arizona. He has laid out two dozen ready-to-be-deep-fried tacos on the counter — consisting of seasoned meat patties shaped onto the tortillas — and has left the kitchen for a drink. In his absence, O.B. climbs onto the counter and eats all 24 meat patties, leaving the tortillas untouched. O.B.'s master, unmoved by the thoughtfulness, begins planning a trip to Bali.

Food

Cooking With Beer

By Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Cooking with beer is not new, not one of those gimmicks like basting baked ham with cola drinks. Besides its uses as a liquid, beer, because it is fermented, makes an interesting leavening agent. Here are several recipes that include one for a beer rye bread and a variation on the basic beer batter recipe that includes several herbs.

Shrimp Steamed in Beer With Dill

1 pound shrimp, about 30
1 bay leaf
6 sprigs fresh dill
1 clove garlic
8 whole peppercorns, crushed
1 teaspoon allspice
1 dried hot red pepper pod
½ to 1 cup beer
salt to taste
2 small ribs celery with leaves

1. Do not peel the shrimp. Put them in a saucepan or deep small skillet and add the remaining ingredients.
2. Cover, bring to a rolling boil and remove from heat. Serve with a melted butter sauce.

Yield: two main courses or four appetizer servings.

Batter-Fried Shrimp

1½ pounds raw shrimp, peeled and deveined but with last tail segment left on
oil for deep frying
beer batter with herbs
salt
lemon wedges, optional

1. Pat the shrimp dry.
2. Heat the oil for deep frying.
3. Add the shrimp to the batter and then, one at a time, to the hot oil. Cook, turning as necessary, until nicely browned. Drain on paper towels. Sprinkle with salt to taste.
4. Garnish, if desired, with lemon wedges. Serve with mustard chutney, beer mustard and so on.

Yield: six or more servings.

Beer Batter With Herbs

¾ cup flour
½ cup flat beer at room temperature
salt
1 teaspoon peanut, vegetable or corn oil
1 egg, separated
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1 teaspoon finely chopped tarragon
1 teaspoon finely chopped rosemary
1 teaspoon finely chopped chives

1. Place the flour in a bowl and stir in the beer, salt to taste, and oil. Stir to blend roughly. There should be a few small lumps. Cover the bowl with plastic wrap and let stand in a warm place about three hours.
2. Stir in the egg yolk.
3. When ready to cook, beat the egg white until stiff and fold it into the batter. Stir in the herbs.

Yield: enough batter for 1½ pounds shrimp.

Beer Rye Bread

3 cups beer
½ cup lard or bacon fat
½ cup firmly packed light brown sugar
½ cup light molasses
1½ tablespoons salt
2 tablespoons grated orange rind
2 tablespoons caraway seeds
2 packages active dry yeast
½ cup warm water
5 cups unsifted rye flour
5 to 6 cups unsifted white flour

1. Heat the beer in a saucepan until it just bubbles. Add the lard, brown sugar, molasses, salt, orange rind and caraway seeds. Cool to lukewarm.
2. In a large mixing bowl, dissolve the yeast in the warm water. Add the lukewarm beer mixture. Beat in the rye flour and enough white flour to make a soft dough.
3. Turn the dough out on a heavily floured board and knead it until smooth and elastic. Place the dough in a greased bowl, turning it until it is greased all over. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk.
4. Punch down the dough and knead again. Divide the dough in half and shape into two round or long oval shapes on a greased cookie sheet. Slash the top of the loaves with a sharp knife. Let rise until double in bulk.
5. Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit (about 180 degrees Celsius).
6. Place the loaves in the oven and bake for 40 to 45 minutes or until done.

Yield: two loaves.

Beer Mustard

Blend well six tablespoons powdered mustard in a mixing bowl with three tablespoons beer. If desired, thin with a little more beer. Add salt to taste. Let stand at least 20 minutes to allow flavor to develop.

Mustard Chutney

Blend one-half cup bottled chutney in a mixing bowl with two teaspoons or more beer mustard.

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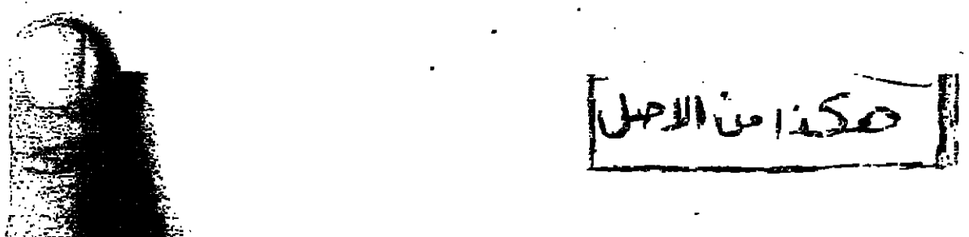
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Leumi le Israel Group
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
Burns Fry Limited
Cazenove & Co.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
County Bank Limited
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.
Daiwa Europe N.V.
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Marine Midland Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe GmbH
Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Oksasan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Vickers da Costa International Limited
J. Vontobel & Co.
Wako Securities Company Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.



مكتذا من الاحل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS/FINANCE

$2.2 Billion

...urkey Creditors ...estructure Debt

By William Kucewicz

...ON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ) — ...Central Bank said today it ...d an agreement with over... ...ign banks restructuring ...bout $2.2 billion in con... ...urkish lira deposits. It is ...to be one of the largest ...ations ever undertaken by ...bank acting on its own.

...r, Turkey's Central Bank ... Ismail Aydinoglu con... ...he signing yesterday that ...'s trade balance will re... ...eficit over the next 3 to 4 ... Turkey will require new ... and other financial as... ...f about $1.5 billion a year ...medium-term. Meantime, ...Turkey is striving to im... ...export performance, to re... ...dependence on imported ...o attract foreign invest...

...hopes to raise more than ...ion in new borrowing ...ate foreign banks next ...o increase the amount in ...ing years, Mr. Aydinoglu ... remainder, he added, ...nprise concessionary aid ... and assistance from in... ...l institutions.

...ew debt-restructuring ... covers the "vast majori... ...vertible Turkish lira de... ...h maturities prior to, or ...ment instalments matur... ...o Jan. 1, 1981. Under the ...entral bank is purchasing ...g deposits, which were ... the obligation of certain ...ommercial banks, in ex... ...r new central bank obli... ...nominated in Deutsche... ...iss francs and dollars.

These new obligations are guaranteed by the state.

Repayments of principal will commence after three years with final repayment after seven years. Generally, interest is payable at 1.75 percent over the relevant London interbank offered rate or at a fixed rate in the case of those depositors who have elected a fixed rate in marks or Swiss francs.

The plan was introduced in 1975 when Turkey faced mounting external financial problems. In 1975, about $1 billion worth of such deposits flowed into Turkey and nearly $1.3 billion were created in 1976 which, taking into account repayments, still amounted to a net inflow of around $780 million, he calculated. "These developments occurred at a time when Turkey was in dire need of foreign exchange," he said.

"The flaw ... was that it involved using short-term funds to finance the country's long-term industrialization drive without generating any rapid increase in foreign exchange earnings. In retrospect, the financial straits in which Turkey soon found itself should have come as a surprise to no one."

Export Plans

Now, he said, Turkey has embarked on a major campaign to earn foreign exchange through increased exports of industrial goods and commodities, as opposed to more domestic consumption, and new foreign investment. He conceded that it will take three to four years to get the nation's exports substantially higher to a level of about $5-to-6 billion from the expected $2.7 billion this year.

"I'm not minimizing the problems ahead," he remarked, noting the recent oil-price rise which has boosted Turkey's oil import bill to $2.2-to-2.5 billion per year from $1.8 billion last year. But future foreign borrowing, Mr. Aydinoglu pledged, would be invested in export-oriented industries so that the debt will be "self-liquidating."

Nonetheless, the nation's outstanding debt burden will remain heavy for years to come, with a major "bunching" problem in 1982 and 1983 when the ratio of debt service, including the interest and principal payments, to export earnings will rise to 60 to 65 percent compared to the current 40 percent, he said, and compared to the 20 percent considered to be healthy.

Turkey, therefore, intends to pursue a "sound debt-management policy" and to seek further restructuring agreements to even out the repayment humps, the official said.

...s Blames ...for Rise ...d's Rates

...NGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI) ...-Banking Committee ... Henry Reuss, D-Wis., ...ned economic policies of ...nany for high U.S. inter...

...he did not blame the ...serve for raising interest ...ent weeks because it was ... protect the dollar. Mr. ...ared that "since Germa... ...ng super-tight monetary ... combat Germany's oil ...red inflation, the Federal ...els it needs to do likewise ... a large-scale run from ... looking for higher Ger... ...st rates."

...maker said "the ridicu... ... is that our friends, the ... don't need to do what ...oing, and wreck the rest ...ld in the process. Germa... ...ight inflation as capably ...scal policy as by a tight ...policy." What the Ger... ...nment ought to do now, ...s suggested, "is to tax ... spend less, and thus not ...ly so heavily on a super... ...tary policy. And if they ... shift, the United States ...ave to have such a super... ...y policy and run the risk... ...on."

... Expects ...omic Rise

...Aug. 30 (AP-DJ) — The ...upswing that marked the ...nt of the West German ...the first half is continu... ...y due to lively domestic ...nding activity and a sur... ... expansive export ...the Economics Ministry ...

...or Helmut Schmidt yes... ...he was confident that ...d not be a marked break ...th of the nation's econo... ...year. Mr. Schmidt and ...inister Hans Matthoefer ...ed cuts in income and ...ax next year.

...istry's report appeared ...nplaying the dangers of ...noting the cost of living ...ch rose 4.6 percent in ...a year ago, was up only ...if the index were ...oil prices.

...of 1979

...yo Exchange

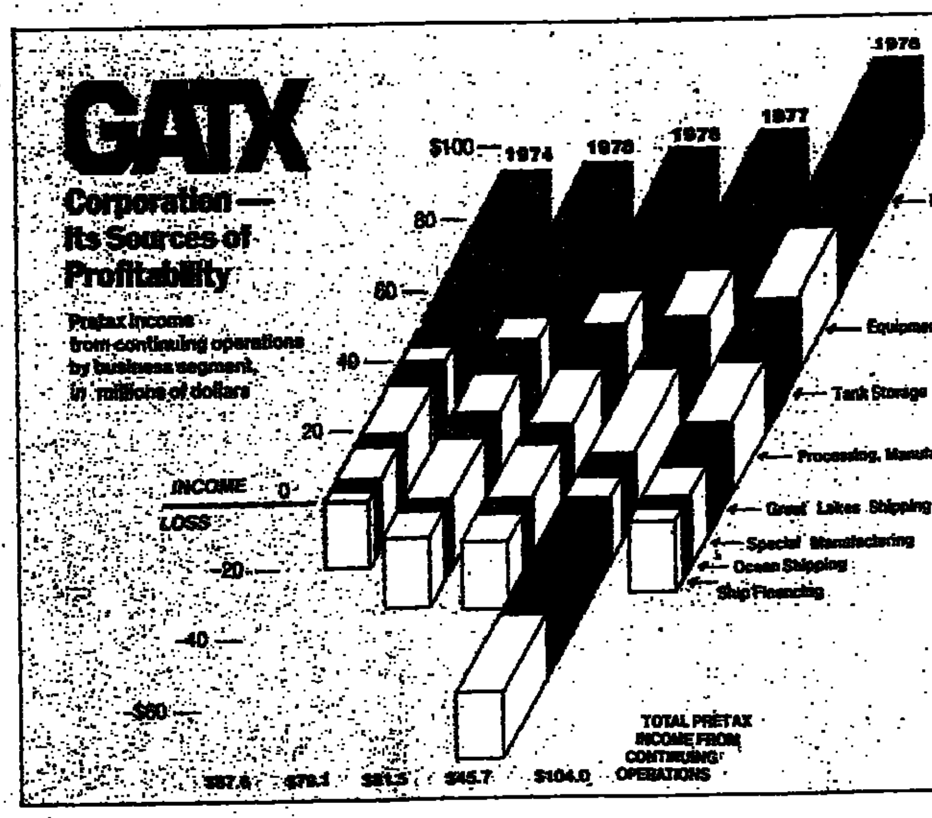
August 30, 1979

Price Yen		Price Yen
400	Matsu E. Wks	525
565	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	173
552	Mitsubi Corp.	515
341	Mitsui Co.	320
636	Mitsukoshi	469
259	Nippon Elec.	397
582	Sharp	508
377	Sony Corp	1,880
2,900	Sumitomo Bank	N.Q.
891	Taisho Marine	253
541	Takeda	490
414	Teijin	139
344	Tokyo Marine	525
320	Toray	171
662	Toyota	879

...RES DOW JONES
New York Industrial Index Fund
U.S.$

bid/offer quotes Aug. 30 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high
—/—	876/886
879/886	875/886
878/886	874/887

N. HELDRING & PIERSON NV
...gracht 214, AMSTERDAM
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116



Stock Said Good Inflation Hedge

GATX Corp. Recovering After Setback

By William Robbins

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (NYT) — GATX Corp., its troubles with ocean shipping apparently overcome, has refined a new strategy: It vows to stick more closely to what it knows best.

GATX is the leading U.S. owner of railroad tank cars, which it both builds and leases to companies that move most bulk liquid commodities. It also has a fleet of ships on the Great Lakes, reputedly the most modern in the business, that is competing against vessels of increasing obsolescence. And for all its troubles, GATX also remains in ocean shipping, an activity that is working its way back from financial disaster.

James Glasser, who is completing his first full year as GATX's chairman, said in a recent interview that he is freer to look ahead these days. And when he does, he sees a company that will be about what it is today, only much larger.

"Five years from now we will still be the leader in tank-car leasing," Mr. Glasser said. "We will have a still-larger Great Lakes shipping fleet. We will have to get a breakthrough with the regulators so we can expand our tank-storage terminals. Maybe we'll be in barge lines, though we aren't looking at any acquisitions right now, and maybe we'll add pipelines."

At what seems like every opportunity, Mr. Glasser and his colleagues take pains to reiterate GATX's business is serving companies involved in the extracting, processing and distribution of dry and liquid bulk commodities.

Apparently their message is getting through. The company's stock has forged steadily into higher ground, with moves that seem propelled by something more than the profit increases in 1978 that followed GATX's year-earlier loss.

Since last year, GATX has continued to show improved operating results. Although because of a nonrecurring gain during last year's first quarter, this year's first-quarter net failed to show an increase, second-quarter earnings rose 41 percent from last year to $18.2 million. And Mr. Glasser expects an earnings gain for the full year.

Security analyst James Dowling, of Shearson Hayden Stone, views the company as a hedge against both inflation and recession. "This is both a reasonably good turnaround situation, with a new management team and new directors, and an asset play," he said.

Founded in 1898 as the country's first rail-car leasing company, soon thereafter to be known as General American Transportation Corp., the company encountered its ocean-shipping problems largely as a result of success in its original business. Its big tank-car fleet, a relatively slow-growing operation, generated plenty of cash, and to put that war chest to work, the company began diversifying.

Although some of its acquisitions, including an owner of Great Lakes vessels, proved to be highly successful, its acquisition of Marine Transport Lines Division, was a disaster. The timing, moreover, could not have been worse: GATX acquired large tanker tonnage just before the Arab oil embargo transformed a tight market into a buyer's paradise, while rising energy costs made many charters written before the oil crisis unprofitable.

In 1977, GATX decided to take its lumps on ocean shipping, scrapping and writing off several older vessels; rewriting charters and revamping the business for the others. Meantime, the company set aside reserves against future losses. As a result, although GATX showed good operating results for the year, it reported a loss.

Even today, Mr. Glasser concedes, ocean shipping remains in a position where it "may make a little money or lose a little," but "I think it can play a meaningful part in our corporate strategy."

Attracting the most attention from analysts and investors, however, is the company's rail-car fleet and its Great Lakes ships. The railroad cars, which include 52,000 tank cars used for carrying all kinds of bulk liquids, from edible oils to petroleum and chemicals, comprise GATX's biggest category of assets and is its biggest profit-producer.

About 20 percent of the fleet comes up for lease renewal every year. The cars have been rising in value, and, in the current drum-tight market, the new leases are being written at steadily rising rates. "I think our tank cars have doubled in value in less than 10 years," Mr. Glasser said.

Next in rank as profit contributors are GATX's financing, tank terminals and minerals-processing equipment divisions. But it is the Lakes shipping that seems to generate the most excitement among the analysts who follow the company. Its Great Lakes fleet, with an average age of 13 years, has a distinct competitive edge over the much older and less efficient vessels in other companies' fleets, analysts say.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Australia

Broken Hill Holdings Ltd.

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	84.40	56.32
Profits	24.87	15.61
Per Share	0.17	0.11

Britain

Plessey Co. Ltd.

1st Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	372.3	332.7
Profits	17.97	17.11
Per Share	0.76	0.72

Japan

Yamaha Motor Co.

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	326,020.	332,450.
Profits	5,830.	6,160.
Per Share	54.11	59.86

United States

Consolidated Foods Corp.

4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	1,300.	1,100.
Profits	34.17	30.79
Per share	1.11	0.99
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	4,700.	3,500.
Profits	111.40	100.66
Per share	3.60	3.21

J. P. Stevens

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	448.21	407.85
Profits	12.29	8.99
Per Share	0.95	0.70
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,340.	1,170.
Profits	32.13	24.96
Per Share	2.49	1.94

Litton Industries

4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	1,020.	948.1
Profits	54.72	26.21
Per share	1.42	0.66
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	4,090.	3,650.
Profits	172.21	94.20
Per share	4.43	2.36

A two-percent stock dividend was declared, payable Nov. 15, record Sept. 26.

Rapid American Corp.

2nd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	585.4	556.2
Profits	2.17	2.78
Per Share	0.25	0.29
6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,160.	1,080.
Profits	4.20	5.17
Per Share	0.47	0.54

Westvaco Corp.

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	326.7	296.0
Profits	23.0	18.6
Per Share	1.36	1.10
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	886.7	832.9
Profits	49.0	41.0
Per Share	2.90	2.42

Quarterly dividend raised from 33 to 37½ cents.

International Stock Indexes

August 30, 1979	Close	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.40	92.30	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	133.81	133.40	133.83	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.87	144.12	159.63	136.58
London 30	449.30	446.30	588.68	446.70
London 500 (4)	269.91	268.48	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	89.12	87.96	89.07	55.45
Paris (6)	131.19	130.97	131.19	98.18
Sydney (7)	644.09	641.07	644.09	545.72
Tokyo (8)	453.62	453.46	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,437.25	6,445.62	6,452.56	5,925.57
Zurich (10)	339.80	340.20	343.30	308.40

1: Ano-Cas. Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stoman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 30, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91	92
Ashland 7½-82	94	95
Australia 8¼-83	93	94
Australia 8¾-91	90½	91½
Australia 8¼-92	86¾	87¾
BTokyo 7⅞-84	89¼	90¼
Barclays 8½-92	88½	89½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89	90
Bell Can 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
BFCE 8¾-83	94¾	95¾
Brazil 9¼-84	93½	94½
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	90	91
Coc Berm. 8¼-84	92¼	93¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅜-86	90	91
Charbonas 8⅝-81	95¾	96¾
CityInvest 8¾-84	90½	91½
Cons Food 7½-91	85¾	86¾
Conoco 8-86	92	93
Cutler Ham 8-87	90½	91½
EEC 8¼-82	94	95
EEC 7¾-84	90¼	91¼
ECS 8¾-81	96½	97½
ECS 8¾-97	87½	88½
EIB 8¼-83	92½	93½
EIB 8-84	91½	92½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	89¾	90¾
EMI 9¼-89	87	88
Ericsson 8½-89	91½	92½
Esso 8-86 nov	95½	96½
Eurofima 8½-83	94¼	95¼
Fiat 8-82	91¼	92¼
First Chic 7-80	97½	—
Golaverken 8½-87	88¾	89¾
Gould 9¾-83	96¾	97¾
GulfWestn 8¼-84	88	90
Hamersley 8½-84	93½	94½
Home Oil 9½-86	95	96
ICI 8¼-87	90	91
ISE Cnda 9-82	95	96
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95¼	96¼
Kidde W. 8¼-85	91	92
Kockums 8-83	92½	93½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
Michelin 9¼-86	93	94
Midld Intl 8¾-86	93	94
Montreal 9¼-83	95¼	96¼
NCBoard 8-87	88¾	89¾
NatWest 9-86	95¼	96¼
NBrunswick 9-83	96	97
NBrunswick 8-84	91	92
NZealand 9¼-82	97	98
NZealand 8½-83	94½	95½
NrgKombk 8½-91	89¼	90¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	88	89
Norway 8½-81	96¼	97¼
Occidental 9¾-83	95	96½
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	91	92
Ontario 9-83	95¾	96¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	88¼	89¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	92¼	93¼
QuebProv 8½-81	94¾	95¾
QuebProv 9-83	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	88½	89½
SaabScania 8½-89	88	89
S.A.S. 8-85	90½	91½
Shell 8-86	90¾	91¾
Shell 7½-87	90	91
Singer 8¾-82	89½	90½
Stind 8¾-88	94¼	95¼
Sweden 8¼-87	89¾	90¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¾	94¾
TMay 7¾-87	85¼	86¼
Textron 7¾-87	88½	89½
Transocean 8-86	93	94
Transocean 7½-87	89¼	90¼
UnOil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	91	92
Vwagen 7¾-87	87	88
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	87	88
BroadHole 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	176	178
Chrysler 4¾-88	47	50
Chrysler 5-88	45	49
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	86	88
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	127	129
Cummini 6¼-86	84	86
DartInd 4¾-87	76	78
EastKodak 4½-86	78	80
Ford 6-86	84	86
Ford 5-88	74	76
GenElec 4¼-87	78	80
GenFoods 4½-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	69½	71½
GulWestn 5-86	90½	92½
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
ICI 6¾-97	96	97
INA 6-97	96½	98½
ISE 6¼-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	72	74
Jusco 6-92	99½	100½
Komatsu 7¼-90	127¾	128¾
MorganJP 4¼-87	98½	100½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	109	111
PenneyJC 4½-87	70½	72½
RCA 5-88	78	80
Revlon 4¾-83	153	155
Revlon 4¾-87	131	133
Sperry 4¼-88	99½	101½
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
Texas 7½-93	87	89
Tyco 8½-88	112½	114½
UnCarb 4¾-82	91½	93½
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	75½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	69½	71½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5¾-93	140	142
Beatrice 6¼-91	105	107
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Beecham 6¾-92	106½	108
Boots 6¾-93	102	103
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	86½	88½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 – 100)

—	Med.	Long.
Thursday	94.868	942.62
Previous	87.847	94.429

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8 3/4 % - 1977/97 of U.S. $100,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual instalment of bonds amounting to U.S. $3,500,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1979.

Amount outstanding on after October 1, 1979: U.S. $94,000,000.

Luxembourg, August 31st, 1979.

Big Board Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices fell today in the slowest trading since Aug. 6 but General Motors managed a small gain despite being named a strike target.

Analysts said the low turnover reflected the upcoming holiday weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.20 to 883.70 and declines led advances 760 to 664 as volume fell to 29.3 million shares.

After the market closed, the Commerce Department reported total manufacturing inventories rose 1.3 percent in July after a gain of 1.5 percent in June while U.S. manufacturers' orders fell 2 percent following a 0.8-percent drop.

The Federal Reserve reported that the nation's M-1 money supply fell $1.3 billion in the latest week and was up 10.5 percent in the last month compared to the previous quarter. M-2 fell $300 million and was up 12.4 percent. New York business loans fell $1 million after revised rise of $180 million the previous week and a rise of $159 million a year ago.

In the government securities market, the Federal Reserve acted to add reserves with the federal funds at about 11⅜ percent, dealers said. Analysts said the action indicated the new fed funds target was about 11¼ percent or slightly higher. Fed funds closed at 11 5/16 after a high of 11⅜ and a low of 11¼.

Mattel said it agreed in principle to acquire MacMillan Inc. for $329 million, or $24.50 a share in cash, common and subordinated debentures.

During the session, retail chains reported sales rebounded a bit in August although Sears Roebuck sales declined 0.5 percent. Gainers included K-Mart, 13.2 percent; J.C. Penney 3.1 percent, F.W. Woolworth 12.8 percent and Mobil's Montgomery Ward, 4.4 percent.

Reliance Group is offering $36 million for 23.9 percent of the ordinary capital, or 20.1 percent of the fully diluted equity, of Rothschild Investment Trust. The company said the offer, for 5.4 million ordinary shares at $6.46 per share, is at a discount from the net asset value of $7.86 per share.

Ametek approved a two-for-one stock split and raised the dividend to 25 cents a share after the split from 45 cents on pre-split shares.

International Rectifier increased its annual dividend to 32 cents a share. Mission Insurance raised its quarterly to 25½ cents a share while Wallace Murray's was raised to 40 cents.

Canada GNP Down At 2.8% Annual Rate

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ) — Canada's real gross national product fell at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter following a downward-revised growth of 6.4 percent in the first quarter, Statistics Canada said today.

Canada's trade surplus in July fell to $77 million from a $206-million surplus in June seasonally adjusted, the agency also reported.

News and Notes

Five Lloyd's of London syndicates, including about 200 members, have temporarily ceased underwriting while Lloyd's conducts an investigation. Lloyd's chairman Ian Findlay says that "matters relating to certain risks underwritten, or alleged to have been underwritten, by syndicates 753-751 and 750-752 and 757 have come to our attention, which cause us concern in particular with regard to the premium-income limits of those syndicates." These internal Lloyd's limits concern the amount of premium-income a syndicate can earn against a given level of guarantees by the members. Lloyd's investigating agents will probe the circumstances in which the risks were placed and their consequences.

* * *

NCR Corp.'s shortage of semiconductor chips will reduce revenue in the second half from previously anticipated levels, the computer maker says, but adds incoming business remains very good. It still expects record revenues and earnings this year and continued progress in 1980. It says the shortage was due to lower-than-anticipated internal yields and inability to get all the components required from external sources.

* * *

South African Coal, Oil & Gas has reached an agreement with Fluor Engineers & Constructors for the marketing and use of Sasol's coal-conversion technology in the United States, the companies say. Sasol's oil-from-coal plant is the only commercial facility of this type in operation. The Sasol-2 conversion project being constructed by Fluor in the eastern Transvaal is due for commissioning in early 1980.

* * *

Klockner Industrie-Anlagen and August Thyssen-Hutte's Thyssen Rheinstahl Technick are frontrunners for a contract for construction of a $750-million hydrocracker refinery at Dumai, Sumatra, even though the award has been delayed, official sources say.

* * *

U.S. automakers will build an estimated 536,592 cars during September, down 14.2 percent from last year and the lowest output for the month since 1970, Automotive News estimates.

$319 Gold Record High

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold today ended $3 an ounce higher from yesterday and set three consecutive record highs.

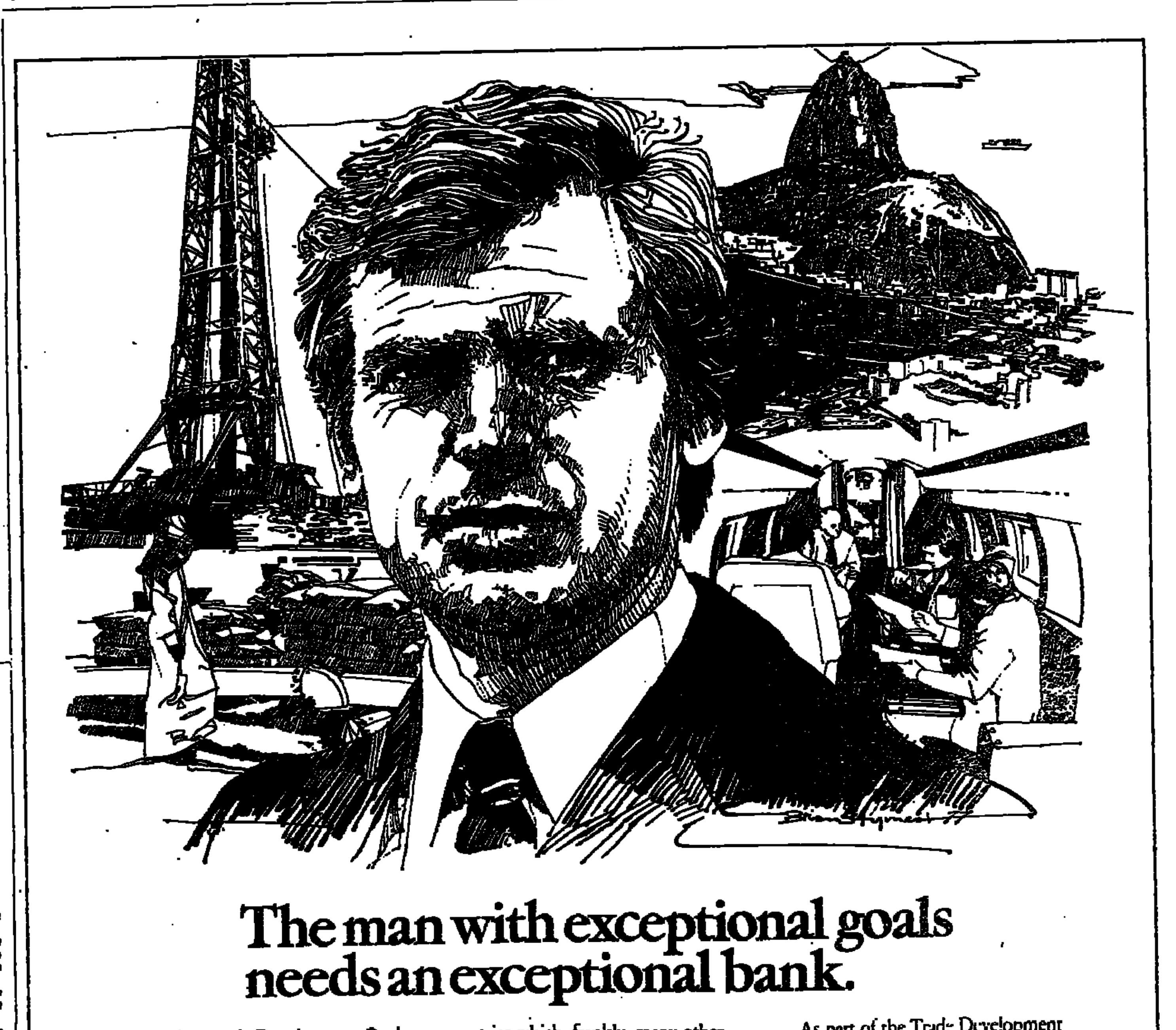
The morning fixing here was a record at $318.65 and the afternoon fixing was a record for any fixing at $319.15. The closing range of $318.75-319.50, bid and asked, or $319.125, while down slightly from the afternoon fixing, was a record London closing.

At current, dramatically higher levels, the metal is extremely vulnerable to profit-taking and the market is understandably very nervous, dealers said. One dealer said, however, that gold is now "horribly overbought but we have found very few people who say they would be willing to go (sell) it at present."

Some gold-watchers assert prices must inevitably peak soon, others see further rises.

In foreign exchange trading, the dollar came under occassional heavy selling pressure in Europe and dropped against major currencies. Sterling also was lower much of the day but recouped some of the loss in late trading.

Dealers said the dollar's slide was prompted by a large sell order from a Mideast bank. This came on top of some dollar selling by the Swiss and Japanese central banks. Trading was described as "chunky," or heavy at times.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

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TDB Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30. 6.79.

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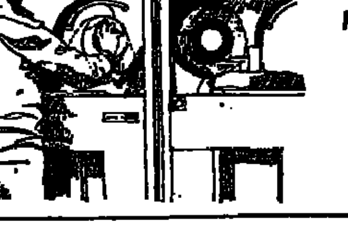

Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37	25⅛	Harris .72	2.3	13	235	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
36⅞	28	Harsco 1.80	5.8	6	18	31½	31	31	
16	10	HartSM .88	6.6	6	69	13½	13¼	13⅜	
27¾	16¾	HarteHk .56	2.3	13	2	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
13¾	7	HartfZd .40b	3.6	6	246	11	10¾	11	
16½	14⅝	HattSe 1.50	9.8	10	15	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
28¼	23⅜	HwllEl 2.24	9.1	7	24	24⅝	24¼	24½	
26¼	13¾	HayesA 1.28	8.5	16	44	15⅝	15	15⅛	
18⅞	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.6	7	21	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
32⅞	15	HeathTec		6	60	u33	32	33	+1¼
21⅜	20¾	HeathTec wi			4	u22⅛	21½	22⅛+	⅜
16¾	8½	Hecks .30	1.9	8	245	15⅝	15¼	15¾	
17½	4⅝	HeclaM		9	617	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
44	20	HeiTmB s 1	2.6	12	50	39⅞	39	39⅛—	⅜
44½	34½	HeinzH 2	5.1	8	79	40	39½	39½—	½
34¾	27½	Heinz pf1.70	5.7		32	30	30	30 —	½
10⅞	6¾	HeleneC		8	28	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
34	16	Hellrinf 1.20	3.6	11	315	33⅞	33¼	33½+	⅜
67	35¼	HelmrP .48	.7	14	51	67	66⅞	66⅞+	⅜
8½	7½	Heminc .46e	7.9		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅝	14½	Herculs 1.10	5.4	7	513	20⅞	20¼	20½+	⅛
25	17⅜	Hershy 1.40	5.7	7	62	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
11⅜	7	Hesston			51	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
18	14⅝	Hesln pf1.60	9.8		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin 1.52	5.1	9	321	29⅞	29⅝	29¾+	¼
57¾	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7	17	581	56⅝	56	56⅜+	¼
11⅝	5½	HghVll .10	1.0	13	109	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
38⅛	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.1	8	6	35⅛	35¼	35¼—	⅛
35⅞	22	Hilton 1	3.1	10	275	32½	32	32 —	¼
23¼	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	5.8	8	69	21	20⅝	20¾+	¼
32¾	15¼	Holiday .66	3.0	10	646	22⅛	21¾	21¾—	⅜
27⅞	15	HollyS			70	21	20½	20⅞+	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	HmeG pf1.10	11.		40	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
39½	29	Homst 1.20a	3.0	11	1113	u40⅝	39	40¼+	1⅞
28	22	Honda .37e	1.4	24	15	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
82½	59⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.2	8	353	81	80⅝	80⅝+	⅛
25½	18⅛	HoovU 1.24	5.8	6	33	21¾	21¼	21¼—	⅜
10⅞	2⅛	Horizon			355	u11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
37⅛	24⅞	HospCp .50	1.4	13	45	37	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
26½	13	Hostlntl .60	3.2	6	41	18⅞	18⅝	18½+	½
36⅛	22⅝	HougM 1V.40	4.0	8	12	35	35	35 +	
8	5⅛	HousFb .36	6.1	17	55	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.45	6.7	6	145	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝+	⅛
35½	28¾	HouF pf2.50	7.7		3	32½	32½	32½—	½
33⅞	26⅞	HousIn 2.36	7.7	7	270	30⅞	30⅝	30½+	⅛
32⅞	19⅞	HousNG 1.1U	3.4	10	262	32¼	31½	32 —	½
17	9	HowdJn .44	3.1	9	698	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
19¾	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.64	8.7	11	23	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	½
22	16½	HudMn s.30e			35	u22⅞	21¾	22⅛+	1
21	8¼	Hufty .68	3.7	8	69	18½	18	18⅛—	¼
62	37⅛	HughsTl .84	1.4	12	291	u62⅜	60½	61⅞+	1⅝
41	41	HughsTl wi			32	u41⅞	41	41⅞+	⅜
36⅞	14¼	Human .75	2.1	15	69	36¼	36	36 +	⅛
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50	11.		31	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
17¾	11	HuntCh .40	2.8	10	34	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
16½	9½	HuntIR			2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
24	13½	HuttEF .80	3.9	5	75	20¾	20⅜	20½	
15	9⅞	Huyck .72	5.2	10	21	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
		— I—I—I —							
32⅞	22½	IC Ind 1.84	6.2	5	145	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅜
50⅝	39⅞	IC Inpf R3.50	7.8		23	45	44¾	45 +	¼
8	4	ICN			102	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
49¾	36	INACp 3	6.3	5	404	47⅞	47	47¼—	⅛
26¼	23	INA pf 1.90	7.5		5	25½	25⅛	25½+	¼
18	15⅞	INAln 1.62	9.9		18	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	
14¼	9⅞	IU Int .95	7.2	36	887	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
17¾	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.3		9	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
27	24	IdahoP 2.40	9.7	9	62	24⅞	24¾	24¾—	⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	5.9	6	250	27¼	26⅞	27	
8⅛	4	IdealT			56	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
25½	20	IllPowr 2.28	10.	9	557	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
26½	23	IlPow pf2.35	9.6		z100	24½	24½	24½—	½
51	42	IlPow pf4.12	9.6		z50	43	43	43	
29½	20¾	ITW 1	3.6	9	38	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
29⅝	15	ImplCp 1.20	4.2	6	34	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
22½	14½	INCO .40	1.9	82	279	21¼	21	21¼+	¼
7⅞	5¼	IncCap			21	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
23½	19⅞	IndlM pf2.15	10.		10	21½	20⅞	20¾	
24⅞	20⅛	IndlM pf2.25	10.		13	21½	21¼	21½	
30⅛	25	IndlGas 2.40	8.0	6	22	u30¼	30	30 +	¼
24¾	21⅛	IndlPL 2.12	9.2	7	44	23	22⅞	23	
21¾	15⅞	IndlNat 1.44	7.0	6	24	20⅝	20¼	20½+	¼
24¾	11½	Inexco .14	.6	25	795	u25⅛	24	24¼—	¼
63	44¼	IngerR 3.16	5.5	8	147	57½	55	57⅛+	2⅞
44	30⅞	IngR pf2.35	6.4		30	37	35¼	36¾+	1¼
16⅞	11⅞	IngrTec .54	3.3	10	13	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
40⅞	33½	InldStl 2.80a	7.8	5	67	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	
16¼	11½	Insilco .94b	7.0	6	22	13⅜	13¼	13¼+	¼
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr			49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
32¾	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.5	12	365	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
22⅛	18⅜	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.6		30	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
44¼	34	Interco 2.40	5.6	7	143	42¾	42½	42¾+	½
29¾	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	7.6	12	17	29	29	29	
18½	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.2	7	87	14⅛	13⅞	14¼+	½
80	68	IBM s 3.44	4.9	13	204				
38	29	JeffPll 1.20	3.4	9	927	36½	35¼	35½—	1
44	29¼	JerC pf 4	12.		z50	33	33	33 +	½
101	69¾	JerC pf 9.36	12.		z120	78	78	78	
122	95½	JerC pf13.50	13.		z40	108	108	108 —	½
25⅛	16⅝	JerC pf 2.18	12.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27	19	JewelC 1.68	6.6	7	9	25½	25½	25½—	¼
5⅝	2⅞	Jewelcor		8	347	5⅛	5	5⅛—	¼
33½	22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.1	6	114	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	¼
64⅝	60	JnMn pf5.40	8.6		20	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
89	67⅞	JohnJn 2	2.6	15	322	77⅞	77¼	77½+	⅛
12	5½	JohnEF		18	69	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
31⅞	21¼	JohnCn 1.10	3.8	7	247	29	28⅝	28⅞—	½
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.9	10	33	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
37½	27¾	Jorgen 1.30	4.0	5	2	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	½
22¾	16¾	Jostens 1	4.7	9	19	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
37¼	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.3	9	166	32⅞	32½	32½—	¼
		— K—K—K —							
29¼	22¼	K mart .84	3.0	9	535	27⅞	27½	27¾+	⅜
21¾	16⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	5.8	5	204	21⅛	20⅝	20¾—	¼
29⅝	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	4.9	5	53	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
46	17⅜	KaisrSt 1.50	3.5	22	286	43⅞	42	42⅞+	⅞
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.4	5	62	8⅛	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.4	9	700	18½	18	18	
27½	24	KCtyPL 2.66	10.	6	16	26⅛	26	26	
25¼	21½	KCPL pf2.20	9.9		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
26½	22⅝	KCPL pf2.33	9.9		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
33¾	17	KCSoln 1.10	3.5	8	14	31¾	31½	31¾+	⅛
12	10	KCSou pf 1	9.5		z100	10½	10½	10½+	¼
20⅝	17¼	KanGE 1.90	10.	11	41	18½	18⅛	18½+	¼
23⅞	18⅛	KanNb 1.48b	6.7	8	15	22¼	22	22⅛	
22¼	19	KanPL1 1.96	9.6	8	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅜+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅞	23⅞	KaPL pf2.32	9.4		1	24¾	24¾	24¾—	¼
10⅞	5⅝	Katvind		4	775	10⅝	10¼	10½+	½
27¼	16¾	Katy pf 1.46	5.4		79	u27½	26⅞	27 +	1
13¾	5⅝	KaufBr .24	1.8	10	2207	u13⅛	13	13⅛—	½
17½	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50	9.0		5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
18⅞	11	Keene .60	3	6	31	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
16⅞	6¾	Keller .30b	2.1	9	31	14⅝	14⅜	14⅞—	⅜
22¼	17	Kellogg 1.32	6.3	10	124	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
18½	10⅛	Kellwd .80	7.4	14	27	11	10⅝	10⅞	
45½	29¾	Kenmtl 1.32	3.0	8	18	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝—	½
29	19	Kennct 1.20	4.6	17	443	26½	26¼	26¼+	⅛
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	9.8	7	18	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
17¼	11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.6	7	24	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
59⅝	41¾	KerrM 1.55	2.7	10	181	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝+	⅛
17¼	9⅛	KeysCon		37	35	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
22⅞	17	Keystnt s.48	2.2	13	23	22⅜	22	22⅛+	⅛
38⅛	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.5	5	422	35½	34⅝	35½+	⅝
78	57½	Kiddepr2.20	3.0	V	1	74	74	74 —	¼
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.4		2	48	47½	47½	
49⅞	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.4	7	43	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝—	¼
18	11⅛	KingDSt .90	6.3	7	100	14½	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
27⅜	16¼	Kirsch 1.32	6.8	5	14	19½	19¼	19½	
29⅞	20⅝	KnlgtRd .70	2.8	16	68	25	24⅝	24⅝	
27¾	14½	Koehrin 1.70	4.8	6	17	23⅞	22½	23⅞+	⅞
33¼	19⅝	Kolimr .64	2.0	9	14	32⅞	32½	32½—	⅛
24¼	17⅛	Koppers 1.20	5.4	7	51	22¾	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
50	41½	Koppepf 4	8.7		z260	46½	46	46 —	½
18¼	7½	Koraco .34	1.9	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
50⅛	43	Kraft 3	6.1	7	68	49⅝	49	49	
13½	7½	Kraehlr			5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25½	18⅛	Kroger s1.36	5.6	7	541	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
32⅝	24½	Kubota .63e	2.2	20	13	28¾	28⅛	28¼+	a
17⅞	12⅞	Kuhlm .80a	5.8	6	4	13⅝	13⅜	13¾—	¼
14⅝	9	Kysor .88	6.3	4	53	14¼	14	14	
		— L—L—L —							
12⅛	5⅛	LFE .10r	1.1	8	209	9⅝	8⅞	9 +	½
7½	5½	LFE pf .50	7.7		6	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
18	14½	LITCO 1	6.0	7	4	16¾	16½	16¾	
12	5⅝	LTV		3	372	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
17	9½	LTVA .321	2.2		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
30⅞	21¾	LTV pf 2.60	9.0		39	29⅝	28⅞	29 —	½
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08I	11.	14	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅛	LacGas 1.86	8.2	6	22	22¾	22½	22¾+	⅜
31½	13¼	LomSe 1	3.4	7	79	29⅝	29⅜	29½—	⅛
U23½	14	LaneBry 1	6.2	7	135	16⅛	16	16⅛	
35	22½	Lanier .50	1.5	12	48	33⅜	33	33 —	⅛
15	8¾	LawtCh .60	4.7	14	301	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
23⅛	14½	LearSg 1.04	4.6	5	113	22⅜	22½	22⅞+	⅛
57¼	36	LearS pf2.25	4.1		7	55½	55	55 —	2¼
23¼	18⅜	LawTr s1.20	5.4	6	5	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.0	12	12	24¼	24	24 +	¼
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16	4.0	8	9	28⅝	28½	28¾—	⅛
15⅛	12½	LegPlat n.44	3.1	6	32	14½	14	14 —	⅜
3½	1⅝	LehValInd		8	36	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12⅛	9¼	Lehmn 1.32e	11.		276	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
25⅛	6⅛	Lennar .40	1.6	6	50	24⅞	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
32	23½	Lenox 1.30	4.6	8	5	28	27¾	28	
10¼	6⅛	LesFay .48	6.3	5	63	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC			20	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
63½	31⅜	LeviStr 2.20	3.6	8	182	61⅝	61	61⅝+	½
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.3	6	97	26⅞	26½	26½—	½
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20	8.1	4	117	27½	27¼	27¼—	⅜
21½	18⅝	LibtyCp s.60	3.0	8	8	19⅝	19¾	19¾—	⅛
4⅝	2	LibrtyLn		33	29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13½	8	LibIL pf1.25	11.		1	11¾	11¾	11¾+	¼
19⅞	13¾	Litemk s.48	2.4	10	161	u20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
41¾	29⅝	Ligget 2.50	7.0	7	87	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
60	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.7	13	1769	56⅝	55⅝	56½+	¼
48	34	LincNt 2.80	5.9	8	98	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝+	⅛
18⅞	15½	LincPl 1.80	11.		5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.2	9	539	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
36¼	17¾	Litton 1b	2.8		761	u36⅝	35⅝	35¾—	½
20⅞	17¾	Litton pf 2	10.		8	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
35⅝	16½	Lockhd		7	229	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
34¾	20⅝	Loctite .48	1.6	13	75	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
68⅞	34⅝	Loews 1.50	1.8	6	508	u68⅞	68¼	68⅛—	⅜
18½	9⅛	LomFn 1	6.2	10	52	16½	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
20⅝	14½	LomMt 2.03e	10.	10	22	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
27	18⅛	LnStar 1.40	5.7	5	144	25	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
19¾	15⅛	LILCo 1.8	10.	7	118	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅛
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO2.47	9.6		203	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
34	24	LongDr .76	2.4	13	43	31⅝	31	31¼+	⅛
39⅜	23½	LoralCp 1	2.6	12	14	39	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
38⅛	19½	LaLand 1.48	4.2	10	292	35⅝	35¼	35½—	⅛
24¼	16½	LaPac .60b	2.5	7	270	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
23⅝	19½	LouvGs 2	9.7	10	15	20¾	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
19¼	11¼	Lowenst .60	5.0	4	13	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
49¾	39¼	Lubrzl 1.60	3.3	11	102	48⅝	47¾	48⅜+	½
18⅞	13⅝	LuckyS 1	5.9	9	209	17⅛	17	17	
18⅝	8⅝	udlow .70	4.5	15	85	16⅝	15⅝	15½—	⅜
18⅞	14	Lukens .96	6.1	6	27	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	¼
19⅞	10½	LynCSys .40	2.4	12	15	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
		— M—M—M —							
28⅞	19¾	MACOM s.24	.9	19	9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅜
48⅜	31⅜	MCA 1.50	3.3	8	53	45¾	45½	45¾+	¼
15⅝	8	MEI .40	2.9	8	44	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
37	18	MGIC 1	2.9	11	1087	34⅝	33⅞	34 +	⅞
21⅞	13½	MacAF 1	6.2	7	34	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
14	7⅝	acDn .40	4.0	6	690	10½	9⅞	10 +	⅛
15	6⅜	Macke .48	4.7	6	116	10½	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
20½	8½	Macmill .72	3.5	12	1081	u20⅝	20	20½+	½
30	15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.0		2	30	30	30 +	1
46	32	Macy 1.85	3.9	7	293	u47¼	45½	47 +	1⅝
17	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	7.8		106	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf .60	6.2	5	170	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
33	26½	MalonH 1.12	3.7	10	13	30¼	30	30⅛—	⅛
13⅝	7	Manhln .30b	4.1	3	398	7½	7	7¼—	⅛
12½	6½	ManhLf .30	3.8	11	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
40½	30⅞	MfrHan 2.28	6.4	U 6	242	36⅛	35½	35½—	½
37⅛	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.2	11	640	33⅝	33	33½+	½
43⅛	24⅞	MarMd s.80	1.9	10	380	42⅝	42¼	42⅞+	⅝
40½	34¾	MarOil s1.40	3.5	6	588	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅝
19⅝	13½	MarMid	4.1	8	477	19⅞	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
17¾	11½	MarionL .64	5.4	16	83	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
18⅝	9⅞	MarkCII .36	2.7	14	12	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20	7.6		19	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
34½	20¾	Marley 1	4.4	7	93	22⅝	22¼	22½—	⅛
17	10¾	Marriot .16	1.0	10	281	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
67⅜	56½	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	107	66⅞	66¼	66½—	½
23⅝	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.3	9	199	20	19½	19¾—	¼
40	26½	MartM 2	5.2	6	212	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛+	½
22½	9	MaryK .48	2.3	12	58	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	
31¾	17⅞	Md Cup .56	2.2	9	77	25⅜	24½	25 +	½
26⅝	18¾	Masco .60	2.3	10	34	u26⅝	26¼	26⅜+	⅛
30⅞	17⅜	Masonlt 1.20	4.6	8	170	26⅛	26	26½—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MasM 1.36e	10.	10	46	13¾	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
13⅞	8	MassyF g			131	11½	11⅝	11½—	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	MasCp 1.72	10.		85	16⅝	16⅝	16¾+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅞	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.5	6	211	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.2	8	24	24	23½	24 +	⅜
5⅞	3½	MaysJW		4	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
27¾	22½	Maytg 1.80	6.9	8	33	26¾	26	26¼—	½
29⅛	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.9	13	471	20¾	20⅝	20½—	⅛
35	22½	McDr pf2.20	8.5		31	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
59⅝	39⅛	McDnld .56	1.1	12	831	51⅞	51⅝	51¾+	¼
38	20	McDonD .75	2.7	6	438	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	⅛
32¾	23½	McDonh 1.22	4.4	5	11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
31½	22½	McGEd 1.80	5.9	8	418	31	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	4.8	10	119	26⅞	26½	26⅝—	¼
56	19⅝	McIntyr g			160	u58	56	58 +	2
20¼	12	McLean .64	4.3	10	213	15	15	15	
13¼	8¼	McLout		2	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
29¼	9⅝	McMorO .10	.4	118	32	26⅛	25⅞	26	
20½	10	McNeil .80	4.2	11	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
33⅛	22⅝	Mead 1.60	5.8	5	122	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅜
48⅛	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.3	14	45	39⅝	39	39¼—	⅜
49¼	24½	Medtrn .60	1.2	14	43	u49⅞	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
33	24⅞	Melville 1.40	4.5	8	24	31	30⅞	30⅞	
60¼	25½	Memorex		4	108	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
38⅞	33	MercStr 1a	2.7	5	9	37	36¾	37 —	½
29¼	22¼	MerTx s1.20	4.3	8	65	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	½
71⅛	u3¾	Merck 1.90	2.7	15	547	70¼	69⅞	70¼	
24⅝	14¾	MerrLy .96	4.7	8	216	20½	20⅜	20½	
69⅝	26⅝	MesaPet .48	.7	16	3037	u71⅜	69⅝	69⅞+	¼
18¼	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.4	13	26	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
24⅝	17½	Mesta .60e	3.0		11	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
27⅜	17⅝	MGM s .60	3.0	9	272	20⅛	19¾	20	
71	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.1	9	17	69¼	68½	68½—	⅜
41	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	12.		z100	33	33 o	33 —	1
87¼	54	MtE pfG7.68	12.		z310	65	65	65 —	⅜
89	60	MtE pf8.12	12.		z50	68	68	68 —	1⅜
25	21½	MhCn pf2.05	8.5		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
28¼	25½	MhWl pf2.67	10.		6	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
26	23¾	MhWl pf2.12	8.4		297	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	7.3	8	24	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
27½	21⅜	MdCT pf2.06	7.7		10	27	26½	26⅞—	¼
16⅝	13⅜	MdSUt 1.52	10.	6	496	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
4½	1⅞	MidIndM			129	4	4	4	
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	4.7	8	198	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
29½	19⅛	MillerW .90	4.0	9	59	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
33⅛	16⅝	MltBrd .80	2.6	8	52	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
22¾	11½	MltRoy .40	2.2	12	9	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
25⅛	19	MinnGs 1.94	7.9	5	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
66	52¼	MMM 2.40	4.3	11	828	55⅝	55⅛	55¼+	¼
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.6	5	33	20¼	20	20⅛+	⅛
14½	9⅞	MirroCp .96	6.9	9	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	
43½	20⅝	Misnins .80	1.9	8	108	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞—	⅜
59½	46	MPacC 3	5.7	5	243	53⅛	52½	52½—	⅜
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.0	8	12	12½	12½	12½	
25⅛	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
44⅞	36¼	Mobil s 2.40	5.6	6	406	43¼	42¾	43⅛	
4⅝	1¾	MobileH		12	28	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
19¾	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.4	8	84	14½	14¼	14⅛	
14⅝	9¾	Mohasco .90	8.2	9	91	11	10⅞	11	
14⅝	6⅝	MohkDta		11	245	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	½
18¾	14⅝	Monrh s 1	5.6	5	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
49⅝	17¼	Monogr .52	1.1	8	33	48¼	47⅝	48¼—	½
60¼	45	Monsan 3.40	6.1	7	283	55⅝	55½	55⅝	
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.50	8.4	7	x38	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	8.9	8	108	23	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	9.5		84	19¼	18¾	18⅞—	D
10	7⅛	MONY .92a	10.	11	83	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
39⅝	27	MoorM 1.12	3.2	6	49	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
54⅞	43¾	Morgan 2.50	4.8	8	336	52⅝	52⅛	52½+	⅛
31	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	4.8	6	26	u31½	30¾	31⅛+	½
20⅝	13¼	MorseSh .66	3.7	6	27	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm		8	48	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
34⅞	25⅝	MorNor 1.40	3.3	9	18	32	31¾	32 —	⅛
52¼	36	Motrola 1.20	2.5	10	430	48⅞	48	48 —	⅜
40⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.9	10	196	28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
27¾	24⅝	MtSTel 2.32	8.8	7	23	26¼	26⅛	26¼+	⅛
14¾	5¼	Munford	1.0		148	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	
8¾	4	Munid pf.40	6.7		30	6	6	6	
18⅞	14	Munsng 1.20	8.1	12	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
16⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	8.6	13	11	15	14⅞	14⅞	
74	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	13	73	70½	70	70½—	¼
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.1	7	33	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅝	12⅞	MutOm 1.32	10.		7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
15¼	7½	MyersL .50	4.9	7	59	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
		— N—N—N —							
21⅝	12¾	NCH .44	3.4	9	35	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
16⅝	12⅛	NCNB n .64	4.3	6	18	15½	15	15 —	⅜
81½	56⅛	NCR 1.60	2.1	9	2558	77½	75⅛	76⅞—	⅞
29⅛	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.1	10	1001	29⅛	28⅝	29 +	½
37	19	NLT 1.12	3.7	8	935	30½	29⅞	29⅞—	½
10⅝	8¾	NVF s		6	283	10½	10	10¼+	⅛
28½	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.3	7	71	23⅞	23⅝	23¾+	⅛
35⅝	24⅜	Nalco 1.36	4.1	14	41	33½	33⅛	33½	
33¼	12¼	Narco .68	4.2	16	58	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
38	20⅝	Nashua 1.30	4.1	6	103	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞—	⅝
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.0	67	19	47⅞	47⅜	47¼+	⅛
23⅛	14	NatCan .72	3.0	10	182	u24⅛	23	24 +	1⅛
41⅝	25½	NCan pf1.50	3.5		1	u43	43	43 +	2
15½	9	NtClyL .60	4.8	8	64	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
35⅛	27½	NtDetr 2	5.8	5	17	34¾	34½	34½+	⅛
28⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	6.7	7	714	27½	26½	27 —	¼
30½	24⅞	NatFG 2.54	8.4	6	10	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
23⅛	15½	NatGyp 1.32	5.9	5	150	22½	21⅞	22⅛	
4⅝	2¼	NatHom			62	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15½	7⅞	NtLibt n .28	2.0	9	287	14½	14	14¼+	⅛
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.6	11	631	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
20	12½	NMedE s.50	2.6	11	308	19½	19¼	19¼	
18⅞	11⅛	NMlneSv .56	3.6	21	5	15⅝	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
21¾	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.2	10	23	18⅝	18	18¼+	⅛
33¼	18½	NtSemic		12	1004	30⅝	29⅜	29⅝—	⅝
2¼	13	NtSvln 1.08	5.6	6	12	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
20⅛	14½	NStand 1.24	7.6		6	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
35¼	8⅞	NatlStl 2.60	7.4	5	74	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
5¼	3⅝	NatTea		7	50	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
57⅝	35⅛	Natom 2.20	4.0	6	218	54⅝	54	54⅝+	¼
37⅛	25	Natm pf1.60	4.5		66	35⅝	35¼	35½+	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	7.8	8	77	u27¼	26⅞	27¼+	⅛
18	14⅞	NevP pf1.60	10.		z290	16	15¾	15¾—	⅜
20	16½	NevP pf1.74	9.6		z20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24	20	NevP pf2.30	11.		z650	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞—	⅛
20½	17⅝	NevP pf1.95	11.		26	18½	18¼	18½—	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 2.24	9.7	7	35	23¼	23	23⅛—	⅛
17¾	14⅛	NEngE 1.60	9.6	6	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
24⅝	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	19	234	u25¼	23¾	24¼+	⅛
30	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76	9.9		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
36¼	31⅝	NEngT 3.16	8.8	8	23	36	35⅝	35⅝	
19	15⅝	NYSEG 1.76	10.	7	109	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
42	35	NYS pf 3.75	11.		z60	35	d34½	34½—	⅜
5½	2⅝	Newcrp			28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	8¼	Newell n.70	7.0	6	31	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
44	21⅛	Newhall .80	1.9	8	1	41½	41⅛	41⅛—	⅜
30⅞	19¾	Newmt 1.20	4.2	7	251	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
95	66	Newt pf4.50	4.8		1	93¾	93¾	93¾+	¾
17	7¼	Newprk .20	1.3	13	174	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
15⅝	13	NlaMP 1.44	11.	7	415	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
39	31½	NlaMpf 3.60	11.		z40	33¼	33¼	33¼—	¼
42½	35	NlaMpf 3.90	11.		z30	37	37	37 +	⅜
53½	43	NlaMpf 4.85	11.		z20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	1
83	71⅜	NlaMpf 7.72	11.		z100	72	72	72	
12⅝	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.6		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
35⅜	26⅜	NIOR 2.52	7.1	7	214	35⅝	35⅛	35¼—	⅛
28⅞	20¾	NorfWn 1.92	7.2	6	175	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18½	Norlin 1.60	6.6	4	40	24⅞	24	24½—	¼
28⅞	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.4	7	115	25⅝	24⅞	25¼+	⅜
38½	14⅞	NACoal .64	1.9	9	8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅜
6⅛	2⅝	NaAMig			83	5⅛	5	5⅛	
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.3	5	67	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞+	⅜
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUl 1.10	11.	7	474	10⅛	10	10¼	
20⅞	11	NCalSL .70	3.6	5	36	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅜
18	14⅞	NIndPS 1.50	9.3	8	166	16⅛	16	16⅛	
51⅞	32¾	NorNGs 3	6.0	7	43	50¼	50	50 —	⅜
27⅞	21⅝	NoStPw 2.28	9.0	7	354	25¼	25	25¼	
43	36¼	NSPw pf3.60	9.5		z70	38	38	38 +	⅜
97⅛	80¼	NSPw pf7.84	9.3		z50	84	84	84 —	¼
43¾	28¾	NorTel s.80			624	41½	40½	41¼+	½
7⅝	4½	Nthgate g			20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
48½	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	5.1	5	176	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
37⅛	22⅜	NwstAirl .80	2.4	10	188	34¼	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
29⅞	23	NwtBcp 1.3	4.4	7	112	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	Y
24⅞	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.9	6	182	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
37⅞	23	Nwtind 2.05	5.7	7	174	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	
12⅝	9⅞	NwMLf 1a	9.0	13	128	11⅞	11	11⅛—	⅛
38	27½	NwStW 1.80	6.3	5	240	28½	28⅛	28⅝—	½
34	22	Norton 1.40	4.1	7	143	u34⅛	33½	34 +	½
20⅝	14½	NorSim 1.04	6.8	7	515	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
34	27	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	81	u34⅞	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
		— O—O—O —							
62	16⅝	OKC 1.20	2.3	12	63	53	51⅞	52⅛	
33⅝	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.3	16	203	30½	30	30½+	⅛
20	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	6.4	9	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
25⅞	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	5.0	9	664	25⅛	24⅞	25	
10¾	4⅛	OcciPet wt			124	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
83	48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.5		1	80	80	80 —	½
80⅞	48¼	Occ IP pf 4	5.1		11	78⅞	78	78⅞—	
26⅝	22	OccIP pf2.50	10.		128	24	23⅝	23⅞+	¼
23	18½	OccIP pf2.12	11.		5	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
24½	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30	10.		11	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
35¼	27¼	Ogden 2	6.2	5	15	32½	32¼	32¼—	⅛
53	43	Ogdn pf1.87	3.7		1	50	50	50 —	1
18¾	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	11.	12	613	15⅝	15⅝	15½—	⅛
41	40	OhEd pf4.56	10.		z100	44½	44½	44½	
25⅝	20½	OhP pfG2.27	10.		69	22⅛	21½	21¼—	⅜
127	109½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z110	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛—	⅜
121⅜	110½	OhP pfF 14	12.		z100	113	113	113 +	½
95⅛	80	OhP pfE8.48	10.		z10	82½	82½	82½—	2¼
87¼	70⅝	OhP pfD7.76	10.		z100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛—	1⅜
18⅝	15⅜	OklaGE 1.60	9.7	11	100	16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
26¾	18⅞	OklaNG 1.80	6.9	8	88	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
25⅜	14½	Olin 1	4.3	7	94	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
35⅛	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	32	30	29⅝	29⅝	
26¼	16	Oneida .92	3.6	6	5	25⅝	25½	25½+	¼
%31¼	9½	Opelika .84	6.4	5	8	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
16¼	13⅝	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	166	14⅛	14½	14⅝	
9¼	4⅝	Orange .20	2.7	4	35	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
13⅝	7¼	OrionC .30	2.6	7	136	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
23½	15¼	OutMar 1.40	7.8	9	447	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
33⅜	18¾	OutletCo 1	4.8	6	85	22⅞	20¾	20¾—	2
18⅜	13	OverhDr .84	4.8	6	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	4.9	5	35	25¼	25	25⅛—	⅛
34¼	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	11	33¼	33⅛	33¼—	¼
34¾	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.0	8	167	30⅜	30	30⅛	
24⅝	17⅝	Owenlll 1.26	5.8	5	98	21⅞	21½	21⅝+	⅛
12½	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.2	5	34	11	10½	11 +	½
		— P—Q —							
20¾	15⅝	PHH Gp .64	3.1	9	56	u20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	¼
12⅝	8	PNBMI .96e	7.5	10	291	u12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅜
32¾	23⅜	PPG 1.84	5.8	7	248	32⅛	31⅜	32	
23⅝	12⅝	PSA		4	37	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅜
13½	11⅝	PacAS 1.28	10.		25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	10.	6	286	24⅛	24	24	
23⅛	18⅝	PacLtg 2	8.8	6	105	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
57¼	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.3	14	1	51	51	51	
21⅛	17	PNwTel 1.64	8.6	7	5	19	18⅞	19	
23	19¾	PacPw 1.92	9.1	9	265	21⅛	20⅞	21 —	⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	65	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
70	62	PacTT pf 6	9.6		z20	62½	62½	62½—	⅛
18⅞	18	PacTin 1	5.4	8	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅞	PalneW .44	4.0	5	63	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
17	12⅞	PalW pf1.30	8.7		23	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
20⅞	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.3	4	50	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
7½	3¼	Pamida .06i			46	4⅛	4	4	
10⅜	5⅝	PanAm		3	897	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
55⅜	36⅜	PanEP 3.10	5.7	7	133	54⅞	54⅝	54½+	⅛
23⅛	14⅜	Papcfl 1.14b	5.3	7	84	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅛
21	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.5	9	86	19⅝	19⅜	19½—	⅛
34¼	18⅞	ParkDr s .24	.7	11	771	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜—	⅛
30⅞	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.1	8	58	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝+	⅛
17⅞	15½	ParkPn s.36	2.2V	9	33	16½	16⅛	16½—	⅛
17	7	PatPtl		38	140	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24¼	15½	Paylsnw .60	2.5	9	208	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
29⅝	18⅞	Peabdy .28b	1.1	9	179	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
14	6	Pengo		38	36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen			137	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			98	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			85	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
10¾	7½	PennCp n.12	1.2		1528	10½	10	10⅛—	⅜
40⅛	28	Penney 1.76	5.3	9	317	33⅛	33	33	
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	7.3		1	63	63	63 +	1
22¼	18⅞	PaPL 2.04	9.8	7	128	20⅞	20½	20¾+	⅛
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z50	45	45	45 —	⅜
97⅝	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.7		z20	89	89	89 —	½
91	77¼	PaPL pf8.40	10.		z200	82½	82¼	82¼—	¼
106	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.0		z5200	104	103	103 —	¼
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	10.		z100	105½	105	105 —	1½
127	109	PaPL pf 13	11.		z300	114	112½	114 +	1
86¼	72½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z190	80	80	80 +	½
42½	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.5	7	17	34½	34	34 —	½
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.6		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
48	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	4.9	9	215	45½	44⅝	44⅝—	¼
14	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	87	13	12¾	13 +	⅜
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.6	8	196	38	37½	38 +	⅜
32½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.74	4.7	11	693	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅜
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	13	121	30	29¼	30 +	½
17¾	7⅞	Pertec		10	269	12⅞	12⅝	12¾+	¼
45⅞	31¼	Petrie 1.40	3.8	11	19	37¼	37	37 —	½
48½	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.7	11	79	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝+	⅜
27⅞	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.2		30	27	26¾	26¾—	¼
25¼	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.1		16	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅜
39	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.7	11	644	35⅝	35	35¼—	⅛
30¼	19¾	PhelpD 1	3.5	9	429	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
18⅛	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	8	295	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
42¾	33	PhilE pf3.80	10.		z20	38	38	38 —	1
46¼	39	PhilE pf4.30	11.		z70	41	40¼	40¼—	¾
52⅝	42	PhilE pf4.68	10.		z50	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
81⅞	73½	PhilE pf 7	9.2		z150	76¼	76¼	76¼+	¼
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z70	84½	84½	84½—	1⅞
88¾	71½	PhilE pf7.85	10.		z100	76¼	76¼	76¼	
106⅛	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	9.9		z70	95½	95½	95½+	1½
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z50	76	76	76 —	1
84	69	aPhilE pf7.75	11.		z100	71¼	71¼	71¼—	¼
30¼	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	3.7	9	58	29¾	29½	29¾+	¼
38⅛	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.3	10	751	u38¼	37⅞	38⅛+	¼
8½	3¾	Phillnd .28	4.5	3	83	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
13¾	8⅝	Phillnd pf 1	9.4		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
40¾	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.4	8	607	u40⅞	40½	40¾+	⅜
18	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.8	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	½
15⅝	8⅝	PledAvt .24	1.7	5	83	14⅝	14½	14½	
20	15⅝	PleNG 1.56a	7.8	8	14	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
13⅛	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.2	8	20	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
46¼	32	Plisbry 1.52	3.9	9	65	39¾	39⅝	39⅝—	W⅛
44⅜	24½	Ploner 1.92	4.5	9	355	43⅛	43	43	
22⅞	15½	PionrEl		8	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
30¼	21⅜	PltnyB 1.20	4.0	8	107	29¾	29¾	29¾	
33	28	PltnB pf2.12	6.4		16	33	32½	33 +	½
26⅝	16	Pltstn 1.20	4.9	17	305	24	24⅛	24⅝+	⅜
10⅝	5	PlanRsc		9	139	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅜
23¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	15	4x	20½	20¼	20⅜—	¼
32¾	10½	Playboy .12	.6	22	180	19¾	19⅛	19½+	⅜
26⅝	19	Plessey 1e	3.7	10	44	u27¼	26¼	27¼+	1⅜
29¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.9	10	788	25½	24⅞	25⅜+	⅝
17¾	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	693	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
60¼	26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.4	9	360	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
30½	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.0	6	195	19⅞	19	19¾+	⅜
37⅛	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.3	5	47	35⅛	34⅝	35 +	½
21⅞	13	Portec .80b	4.1	10	35	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
19¾	16⅛	PortGE 1.70	10.	11	74	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
110¼	99¾	PoG pf11.50	11.		z10	101¼	101¼	101¼—	1¼
27⅝	23½	PorG pf2.60	11.		1	24	24	24	
38⅞	27½	Potlich 1.16	3.1	8	59	37⅝	36¾	37⅜+	½
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	10.	8	143	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	9.6		z140	46⅞	46¾	46¾—	⅛
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.5		z10	42½	42½	42½—	½
35	21¾	Premier .64	1.9	11	2	33⅝	33½	33½—	⅜
16	13¾	Presley s.36i	2.6	5	36	14⅛	d13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		20	212	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
93	72¼	ProctG 3.40	4.2	11	463	80⅞	79⅞	80⅛—	½
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh s.44	2.8	8	77	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
28	18¾	Proler .50e	2.0	7	46	25½	25	25¼+	¼
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	323	16⅛	16	16	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
48½	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.1	11	79	48¾	48⅛	48⅝+	⅜
27⅞	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.2		30	27	26¾	26¾—	¼
25¼	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.1		16	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅜
39	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.7	11	644	35⅝	35	35¼—	⅛
30¼	19¾	PhelpD 1	3.5	9	429	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
18⅛	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	8	295	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
42¾	33	PhilE pf3.80	10.		z20	38	38	38 —	1
46¼	39	PhilE pf4.30	11.		z70	41	40¼	40¼—	¾
52⅝	42	PhilE pf4.68	10.		z50	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
81⅞	73½	PhilE pf 7	9.2		z150	76¼	76¼	76¼+	¼
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z70	84½	84½	84½—	1⅞
88¾	71½	PhilE pf7.85	10.		z100	76¼	76¼	76¼	
106⅛	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	9.9		z70	95½	95½	95½+	1½
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z50	76	76	76 —	1
84	69	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z100	71¼	71¼	71¼—	¼
30¼	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	3.7	9	58	29¾	29½	29¾+	¼
38⅛	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.3	10	751	u38¼	37⅞	38⅛+	¼
8½	3¾	Phillnd .28	4.5	3	83	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
13¾	8⅝	Phillnd pf 1	9.4		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
40¾	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.4	8	607	u40⅞	40½	40¾+	⅜
18	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.8	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	½
15⅝	8⅝	PledAvt .24	1.7	5	83	14⅝	14½	14½	
20	15⅝	PleNG 1.56a	7.8	8	14	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
13⅛	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.2	8	20	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
46¼	32	Plisbry 1.52	3.9	9	65	39¾	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
44⅜	24½	Ploner 1.92	4.5	9	355	43⅛	43	43	
22⅞	15½	PionrEl		8	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
30¼	21⅜	PltnyB 1.20	4.0	8	107	29¾	29¾	29¾	
33	28	PltnB pf2.12	6.4		16	33	32½	33 +	½
26⅝	16	Pltstn 1.20	4.9	17	305	24	24⅛	24⅝+	⅜
10⅝	5	PlanRsc		9	139	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅜
23¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	15	40	20½	20¼	20⅜—	¼
32¾	10½	Playboy .12	.6	22	180	19¾	19⅛	19½+	⅜
26⅝	19	Plessey 1e	3.7	10	44	u27¼	26¼	27¼+	1⅜
29¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.9	10	188	25½	24⅞	25⅜+	⅝
17¾	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	693	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
60¼	26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.4	9	360	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
30½	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.0	6	195	19⅞	19	19¾+	⅜
37⅛	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.3	5	47	35⅛	34⅝	35 +	½
21⅞	13	Portec .80b	4.1	18	35	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
19¾	16⅛	PortGE 1.70	10.	11	74	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
110¼	99¾	PoG pf11.50	11.		z10	101¼	101¼	101¼—	1¼
27⅝	23½	PorG pf2.60	11.		1	24	24	24	
38⅞	27½	Potlich 1.16	3.1	8	59	37⅝	36¾	37⅜+	½
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	10.	8	143	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	9.6		z140	46⅞	46¾	46¾—	⅛
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.5		z10	42½	42½	42½—	½
35	21¾	Premier .64	1.9	11	2	33⅝	33½	33½—	⅜
16	13¾	Presley s.36i	2.6	5	36	14⅛	d13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		20	212	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
93	72¼	ProctG 3.40	4.2	11	463	80⅞	79⅞	80⅛—	½
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh s.44	2.8	8	77	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
28	18¾	Proler .50e	2.0	7	46	25½	25	25¼+	¼
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	323	16⅛	16	16	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24¾	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.5		10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
27½	24	PSInd 2.32	9.2	7	204	25⅝	25¼	25¼—	⅛
39½	35	PSIn pf 3.50	9.8		z10	35¾	35¾	35¾	
13½	10	PSIn pf 1.04	9.5		z100	11	11	11 —	⅜
13	10¼	PSIn pf 1.08	9.2		z200	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
109½	100	PSIn pf 9.44	9.2		z3900	102¾	102⅛	102⅛—	⅛
103⅞	89	PSIn pf 8.52	9.2		z200	93	92⅛	92⅛—	1⅜
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	58	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
28¾	24⅛	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z200	25	25	25 +	½
27⅛	25½	PSNH pf2.81	11.		20	25½	d25⅛	25⅛—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.5	8	34	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
23⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	11.	7	109	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	¼
16	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		4	14	13⅞	13⅞	
48	39⅝	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z70	39½	39½	39½—	⅜
62⅞	51⅝	PSEG pf5.28	9.8		z580	54	53½	54 —	⅜
27⅝	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43	9.7		3	25	25	25	
119½	106½	PSE pf12.25	11.		z200	109⅞	109½	109½—	⅛
11⅞	5½	Publick			73	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Pueblo		5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	9.8	8	132	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
47⅜	29⅝	Pullmn 1.60	4.2	8	256	38½	38⅛	38½+	½
20	14⅝	Purex 1.16	6.9	7	50	17	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3	PurtlnFa			191	8⅞	8½	8⅝—	⅛
30⅜	22⅛	Purolr 1.32	4.4	8	11	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.20	4.5	7	257	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
24½	12¼	QuakStO 1	4.7	11	1035	22⅛	20⅞	21⅞—	1
33	18⅜	Quanex s 1	3.6	10	6	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
12⅛	4⅞	Questor .20	2.7	13	254	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
26¼	19	QuestrptA 2	9.8		2	20½	20½	20½+	½
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23	RCA 1.60	6.2	7	1463	26	25¾	25⅞+	⅛
42	37	RCApf 3.50	8.5		z2000	41	41	41 —	½
74	57½	RCA pf 4	7.0		6	57	56⅝	57 +	⅜
12½	9¾	RLC s .44	3.7	5	117	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
15⅞	9½	RTE .60	5.9	6	32	10¼	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
15¼	10	RalsPur .58	4.9	10	892	11⅞	11⅜	11¾+	⅛
17	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.1	21	496	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23	13⅞	Ranco .76	4.2	10	93	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅜
18¼	11½	RapAm .40e	3.4	4	39	17⅜	17½	17½	
40⅝	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.2	6	7	31	31	31 —	⅛
27¾	14⅛	Raymdlnt 1	5.4	5	55	18⅝	18½	18½	
58½	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8	10	180	57⅛	56⅝	57 +	¼
32⅛	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.6	9	173	28⅝	28	28 —	⅛
18⅛	12¼	RltRef 1.63e	12.	8	3	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	3½	Redmn .09e	1.3	6	191	7⅛	6⅞	7	
10¼	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	6.2	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	6.6	4	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
15⅞	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.4	11	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
65	29⅝	RainEl 1.60	2.7	12	237	60	58⅝	59½+	1⅛
50⅝	30½	RelGp 1.60b	3.2	5	60	50¼	49¾	49⅞	
27⅝	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60	11.		14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
28½	25	Relln pf2.68	9.9		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
11⅞	5⅛	RepAir .20	2.2	5	1518	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
7½	1⅛	RepAir wt			572	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
30	11⅝	RepCp .60b	2.1	5	44	29	28⅝	29 —	⅛
24	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	4.3	4	31	22	21½	21½—	⅜
3	1⅜	RepMtg		6	2	2	1⅝		
29⅝	21⅛	RepSll 2	7.0	3	104	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.5	7	47	28⅝	28¼	28⅛—	⅛
28⅝	9	ResvOil .30	1.1	13	628	27⅞	27	27 —	⅛
41¼	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	4.4		48	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
32⅞	18⅞	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	75	27½	27¼	27⅛+	⅛
18	11⅞	Revere		3	242	16¼	14½	16⅞	
57	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.0	13	378	53¼	53⅛	52⅞—	½
22½	12½	Rexham .60	3.6	7	57	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.0	6	185	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
65	54½	Reynln 3.80	6.0	6	286	63⅝	63	63¼+	⅜
75	60	Reyln pf2.25	3.1		1	72	72	72 —	⅛
50¼	48⅛	Reyln pf4.10	8.2		5	50⅛	50⅛	50¼—	⅛
39⅜	29⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	5.8	4	314	38	37⅝	37⅞+	⅛
84	62½	ReyM pf4.50	5.8		1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝+	1⅛
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.2	4	1	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
31	19⅜	RchMer 1.20	4.9	9	211	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	⅛
21⅞	15⅝	RiegelT 1.60	8.8	6	1	18¼	18¼	18¼—	⅛
38⅜	23⅛	RioGran 1	2.7	7	51	37½	36⅞	36⅞—	⅜
20	13⅛	RioGr pf .80	4.7		62	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
26⅛	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.1	9	22	25½	25⅛	25½+	¼
28	17	Robshw 1.30	6.3	7	x49	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+	⅜
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	5.8	8	44	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.1	9	410	10⅝	9¾	9¾	
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.48	9.1	7	32	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
20⅞	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.3	7	29	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
19½	10⅝	Rockwr 1	5.8	6	25	17½	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
42¼	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	6.2	6	280	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞+	⅛
46⅜	30½	RohmH 2	4.5	7	31	44⅝	44½	44½—	¼
19¼	10	Rohrind		5	63	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16¼	Rollins .72	2.9	11	500	25	23⅝	24⅝—	⅛
40	28⅜	Rolm s		22	95	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2½	Ronson			81	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.2	6	67	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.5	9	506	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
32¼	15	Rosario .60	1.9	14	145	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
30½	15½	Rowan .10	.3	14	160	30⅜	30	30¼—	⅛
19½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.1	38	63	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
76⅛	57⅝	RoyID 5.09e	6.8	4	382	75⅛	74⅝	75	
33½	21⅝	Rubbrm .92	3.3	11	31	28	27¾	28 —	⅛
12⅞	9¾	RussTogP .88	8.5	6	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
23⅛	14⅝	RyanH 1	4.5	8	28	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
30⅞	18⅛	RyderS 1b	4.1	7	163	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅝	5⅛	SCA .35f	3.9	11	180	9	8⅞	9	
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.4	6	221	30	29¼	29⅜—	
25⅝	12½	SPSTec .50	2.0	8	196	25½	25	25½+	⅛
46⅝	24⅜	Sabine .56	1.2	40	107	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛—	⅜
19⅞	8	Safgdin .32	1.8	14	59	18	17⅞	17⅞	
46	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.6	7	436	39⅝	39½	39½—	⅜
15⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.8	28	165	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
32⅝	21⅜	SJoMn 1.40	4.7	10	193	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	½
13¾	11⅛	StJoLP 1.26	11	8	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
60⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.3	8	32	59	58	58 —	⅜
11½	10	SPaul 1e	9.6		48	10½	10¼	10¼	
34⅝	27⅜	StRegP 1.80	5.7	7	84	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5½	Salant .40	6.5	7	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	5	Sambos			484	7⅝	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
16	14	SDieGs 1.52	10.	10	115	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.6	13	20	16	16	16	
27⅝	12⅝	Sanders .40	1.5	12	67	26¼	26	26⅛+	¼
51¾	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.9	7	354	50	49	49⅝—	⅛
40½	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.5	28	1476	29	27½	28⅝+	1⅝
19⅝	13	SafWel .88	5.9	7	19	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			14	9	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅞	4¾	SavASlp		14	124	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	3.4	8	14	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
13⅛	9⅝	SavElP 1	8.8	4	37	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
15	11⅝	SavE A 1.34	10.		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅝	11⅜	Savin .70	3.7	4	274	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Saxon		7	1687	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer			42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	
36	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.2	9	352	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9	Schlitz .30I		26	828	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
86⅛	66⅜	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	19	371	85⅝	85	85 —	⅜
33⅞	25⅛	SciAtla s		19	87	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.0	7	63	25	24½	25 +	⅛
5½	3½	ScotLad		8	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.4	6	17	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.2	9	28	25	24⅝	24⅝	
19⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.0	6	1671	18⅝	18¼	18½+	⅜
16¼	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.8	8	64	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
23⅝	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.3	6	12	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
10⅝	6⅝	Scudder		20	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .81e	8.9		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		25	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
32⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.0	7	52	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.3	5	83	30⅜	30	30⅛—	⅛
18¼	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.2	6	97	12⅝	12½	12½	
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	3.6	8	x253	31½	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
34⅞	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		11	279	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	
20⅝	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.4	7	92	20½	20	20 —	⅜
19¼	15⅝	SealAir n.44	2.4	11	36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
29⅛	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.5	7	12	u29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.2	11	805	16½	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
24¼	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.4	7	1061	20	19¾	19⅞	
14⅝	5⅝	Seatrain		61	604	7⅝	6⅝	6¾	
34⅝	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.5	6	212	32⅝	32½	32½—	
48⅛	24⅝	Sedco .64	1.6	19	310	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛+	⅛
14⅝	11	SelgLf 1.20b	11.	5	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.8	6	18	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.9	10	27	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.3	5	95	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
43	21	Shapell .15	.3	5	6	u43⅝	43⅛	43⅛+	⅝
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.8	4	55	17½	17	17 —	½
44¼	30¾	ShellOil 2	4.5	7	502	44	43⅝	44	
33⅜	28⅝	ShellT s2.39I	8.0	5	3	30	29½	30 +	¼
13⅛	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.8	4	61	10½	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
20	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35	8.2		22	17⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		18	48	27¼	27	27 +	⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	41	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
34	19⅝	Signal 1	2.9	7	266	u34⅝	34	34⅛+	⅜
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.9	7	21	35⅜	35	35⅛+	⅜
21⅛	12¼	SimPrec .28	1.7	12	x55	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
13¾	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.0	12	349	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
20	11⅝	Singer .40	3.4	5	147	12	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅛	9¼	Skyline .48	4.2	10	88	11⅜	11½	11½—	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	6.7	3	103	21	19⅞	21 +	1⅛
63⅞	39	Smithln 1.12	1.8	12	23	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛+	¼
49	38⅛	Smikln s1.44	2.9	15	631	49	48¼	48⅞+	1⅜
22	14½	SmithTr 1	4.0	8	226	u25⅜	24⅝	25¼+	4¼
24	16½	Smucker 1	4.8	7	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	¼
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.1	13	94	25⅝	25¼	25½—	⅛
10¾	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2	17	55	8½	8⅜	8½	
21½	16½	SooLin s		8	48	20	19½	19¾—	¼
6½	2¾	SoAHFn			45	5⅛	5	5	
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	9.9	10	52	17	16⅞	17	
20⅝	16⅜	SoJerin 1.74	9.0	9	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
57⅛	26¾	Soutdwn .60	1.1	8					½
4		5 3 ⅜				5	3	⅜	
17	11½	SoelBk .80	5.0	6	24	16½	16	16	
7⅝	6⅛	SoelPS s		5	2	7	7	7 —	
27⅞	23½	SCalEd 2.48	9.4	6	387	26½	26¼	26⅝	
16¼	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	748	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19¾	17⅛	SoInGD 1.52	7.9	6	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	
49	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.2	9	529	48¼	46⅝	46⅝—	1⅝
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.1	6	39	39⅝	39½	39⅝—	⅛
37⅞	25	SouPac 2.48	6.6	6	147	36⅛	36	36⅛—	¼
58¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	5.7	6	41	56⅝	56	56¼—	¼
28¼	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.3	8	66	28⅛	27½	27⅞—	⅛
34⅛	25¼	Soulnd .84	2.8	10	1169	30⅛	30	30¼+	⅛
41	34¼	SouRoyl s		21	69	38¼	37½	37⅝—	⅜
23½	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.2	6	45	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	5	25¼	25⅛	25¼—	⅛
24	10⅝	SwtFore .40	2.0	5	631	20½	19½	20 —	½
13¼	12	SwtGas n1.10	9.0	9	31	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
14⅝	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.7	4	96	13⅝	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
18	10½	Sparton .80	4.4	6	67	u18⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅜
29¼	15⅛	SpectPh		16	101	29	28⅝	29 +	⅜
23½	12⅝	SperHut 1	5.8	5	118	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅜
38⅝	30¼	SperHu pf 3	8.6		2	35	35	35	
51¾	39⅝	Sperry 1.56	3.0	8	765	u52⅝	51½	52¼+	⅝
20⅝	14	SprnsM 1.20	6.6	5	48	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
26⅛	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.1	8	51	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
37⅛	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	312	34	33⅝	34 +	⅛
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.0	7	21	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
27⅛	16½	Staley 1	3.9	16	880	26	25	25⅝+	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd 1.48	5.7	10	233	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
48½	40	StdBr pf3.50	7.9		x100	44½	44½	44½	
34⅛	17⅞	StBPnt .64	2.5	10	87	25⅝	25	25¼—	⅜
20⅛	13½	StdMotA .54	3.5	7	53	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
58⅛	41½	StOilCl 2.80	5.0	7	340	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞—	⅛
69	48⅞	StOln 3	4.4	8	317	68⅛	67⅞	68 —	⅛
69⅝	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.8	12	164	67½	66⅞	67⅛+	⅛
61¼	56⅝	SOOh pf3.75	6.4		z110	59	59	59	
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	4.8	5	159	u12⅝	12¼	12½+	⅜
19⅛	12⅝	Standex .75	4.1	7	31	18⅛	18⅛	18½+	⅛
31½	22¼	StanW 1.24	3.9	8	244	u31⅝	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
31¼	22¼	Starret 1.32a	4.3	6	20	u31⅞	31	31 —	⅛
6⅛	3½	StMutlnv		12	120	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
11⅞	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	10.		36	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
24⅝	19	StautCh s1.10	4.7	8	673	23¾	23¼	23½—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Steego .12b	2.8	9	60	4¼	4	4¼+	¼
12⅝	8½	Sterchl .68	6.1	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
8¼	6⅞	SterlBcp .68	7.9	5	134	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
21⅝	14	SterlDg .84	4.8	11	1327	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	2.6	9	66	23⅝	23	23⅛—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	7.7	5	234	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	⅜
34⅝	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.6	8	249	u34⅝	33½	33⅞—	⅛
37⅝	20⅝	StokVC 1.32	4.1	9	24	32⅛	32	32⅛	
12⅝	10⅛	StokVC pf 1	9.0		z120	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75r	5.6	10	6	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.4	1	46	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	6.4	5	62	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
23⅛	14⅝	StorTec s		13	319	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
46⅞	26	StorerB 1.30	2.8	11	45	46⅞	46	46 +	¼
16⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.1	7	18	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
50⅛	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	121	u50⅝	50½	50½+	⅜
5	2⅝	SuavSho .20	5.5	8	77	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
34½	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.2	9	90	34⅝	34	34 —	
33⅝	22	SunChm .60	1.7	5	73	u34⅛	34	34½+	⅜
28⅝	19½	SunEl .60	2.3	14	20	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
69⅝	36⅛	SunCo 3	4.3	8	294	69⅝	68⅛	69⅞+	1½
72	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.1		39	71⅞	70½	71⅞+	1⅞
25	16⅞	Sunbm 1.50	6.9	7	202	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
34	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.7	9	x253	33	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
81	50	Sunds pf3.50	54.4		x6	79⅝	78⅞		
17½	9	SunsM .40	2.5	10	407	16⅛	15⅝		
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .06	3.0	10	85	22	21½		
503	261	SuprOil 2.80	.6	30	21	493½	489	4	
19⅝	10⅞	SupmkG .48	2.5	6	237	19	18⅞		
12⅛	4⅝	Supscp			96	5⅝	5		
11¼	7⅜	SutroM .97e	8.2	11	54	11⅞	11½		
28⅝	19⅝	Swank 1.40d	6.4	6	39	21⅞	21⅝		
24¼	14½	Sybron 1.08	5.8	10	99	18⅝	18½		
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.1		8	34	34		
15⅝	7⅝	Systron .10	.7	33	31	14⅝	14⅝		
		— T—T—T —							
17¼	11¾	TRE s .84	5.5	11	153	15⅝	15¼		
42⅞	33⅝	TRW 2	5.1	7	81	39⅞	38⅞		
92¼	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.2		5	84½	84½		
88	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.0		1	74½	74⅝		
31½	17½	TaftBcd .76	2.5	10	35	30⅝	30⅛		
7¼	1⅝	Talcott			22	4⅞	4⅝		
15⅝	9⅝	Talley 1	9.8	8	57	10¼	10⅛		
15⅝	10½	Talley pf 1	9.3		48	10⅝	10⅝		
19⅝	16½	TampE 1.44	8.2	8	26	17⅝	17½		
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy		8	592	27¼	26⅞		
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	105	5⅛	5½		
13⅝	7⅛	Tappan .40	3.1	20	31	13	12⅝		
16¾	8	Tcincolr .72	4.9	5	23	14¼	14⅛		
18⅞	7⅞	Technicn		14	3	17	7	17	
59½	39	Tektrnx .64	1.1	13	615	56⅞	56⅛		
11¼	4⅝	Telecor 6.40c			9	4⅝	4⅝		
154½	83⅝	Teledn 9.97e	6.4	7	289	153⅝	151		
21⅜	8⅛	Telernt		19	229	18½	17⅝		
9¼	3⅝	Telex		14	780	5⅝	5		
38¼	29	Tenneco 2.20	5.8	8	1624	u38½	37⅝		
89½	82¼	Tenc pr 7.40	8.7		1	85½	85½		
30½	14⅛	Teradyn		12	34	23⅝	23½		
19⅝	6⅝	Tesoro		7	480	16⅛	14⅝		
33⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	7.2		83	30⅛	W29½		⅛
29½	22⅝	Texaco 2.16	7.4	7	1789	29⅝	28⅞		
45⅝	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.2	9	111	44⅝	44		
57¼	32	TexEst 2.70	4.9	9	172	55	54⅝		
49⅞	34⅝	TexGT 2.92	6.1	8	30	47⅝	47½		
24½	16	TexInd .60	2.6	5	51	23⅛	23¼		
100	75⅝	TexInst 2	2.1	14	234	96⅜	95½		
15⅝	5⅝	TexInt			288	12⅞	12⅝		
47⅛	25⅝	TexOGs .44	.9	21	165	46⅛	45⅝		
65	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	28	3	62½	62⅛		
27⅞	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.4	7	445	19⅝	19⅝		
28¼	18	Texsglf 1.20	4.3	12	242	28	27⅝		
48⅝	35¼	Texglf pf 3	6.3		2	47⅞	47⅝		
13½	4⅝	Texfi Ind		3	53	5⅝	5⅝		
33½	23½	Textron 1.80	6.2	6	625	29⅝	28½		
37	27	Textr pf2.08	6.6		501	32	31⅝		
29⅝	21¼	Textr pf1.40	5.5		5	25½	25⅛		
43⅝	27¼	Thiokol 1.52	3.6	8	69	u44	42⅝		
46⅞	39⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.3	13	35	46⅝	46		
14⅝	8¼	Thomln .52b	4.7	5	21	11¼	11⅛		
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.30	3.8	6	20	27⅝	27⅝		
17¼	9½	Thrifty .40	3.9	11	98	15⅝	15⅛		
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.6	10	361	24⅝	24⅛		
34⅝	19	Tigerint .80	3.2	6	391	25⅝	25		
50	35⅛	Timeln 1.66	3.6	9	41	46	45⅝		
34⅝	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.7		16	33⅝	33⅛		
36	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.4	8	90	35⅝	35		
63½	45	Timkn 3	4.9	7	56	61⅛	60½		
9	4⅝	TobinP			4	5⅝	5⅝		
34½	19¼	ToddSh		5	49	29⅝	28⅝		
25⅝	12⅝	Tokhelm .60	3.1	9	44	19⅝	18⅝		
24⅝	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	58	20⅝	20⅛		
26⅝	28⅝	TolEd pf2.36	10.		4	22⅝	22⅝		
24	19⅝	TolEd pf2.21	11.		1				
2	.0	⅞ 2 0 ⅞			.2	.0	⅞		
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			25	12⅝	12⅝		
14⅝	8¼	TootRol .40b	3.6	7	11	11	11		
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo .88	4.0	7	40	22½	21⅝		
26⅞	18⅞	ToyRUs n		12	61	24⅝	24⅛		
21⅝	15⅝	Tracor s .40	1.8	9	334	u22	20⅝		
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.1	9	57	23	22⅝		
38⅛	27⅝	TranUn 2.36	6.9	7	66	34⅝	34		
30⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		5	289	21¼	20⅝		
23½	17⅝	TWC pf 2	10.		19	19⅝	19⅝		
18	15⅝	TWC pf1.90	12.		9	16⅛	16⅛		
29⅝	28⅝	TWC pf2.66	9.2		78	29⅝	29		
29⅝	14⅝	Transm 1	5.1	6	841	19⅝	19⅝		
23⅛	19½	TranInc 2.04	10.		25	20½	20⅛		
31⅞	16⅛	Transco 1.24	4.1	13	178	30⅝	30⅛		
14½	7½	Transcn .60	5.5	9	63	11	10⅝		
103½	96⅞	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z150	100⅝	100⅝		
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf2.50	10.		25	25	24⅝		
18½	12⅝	TransOh .40b	2.7	4	6	15	14⅝		
25⅛	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.2	5	23	25	24⅝		
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.6	4	460	37⅝	37⅜		
28⅝	16⅝	TriCon 2.01e	11.		69	18⅝	18⅝		
30⅝	27	TriCn pf2.50	8.8		1	28½	28⅝		
4	2⅛	TriSoM		5	21	3⅝	3½		
13½	7⅝	Trialnd .30r	3.0	7	17	9⅝	9⅝		
24⅝	14⅝	TriaPc .84	3.6	8	331	23⅝	22		
13⅛	6⅝	Trico .18	1.8	10	19	10⅝	10¼		
37⅝	15⅝	Trinitin 1	2.9	12	1				
49⅞	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	5.0	7	99	49⅝	48		
31½	28	UFInCl s.90	2.9	8	13	30¼	30⅛		
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrly .16	.5	10	223	u30⅝	29⅝		
26⅝	27⅝	Ulllom 2.68	10.	7	10	25⅝	25½		
20⅝	12⅛	UniInd .90	4.5	7	6	20	19⅝		
19⅝	8⅝	Unitan .22	1.4	7	x1614	16⅝	15⅝		
13⅝	31	UJerBk 1.04	8.3	5	28	12½	12¼		
2⅞	1⅝	UnPkMn			137	2⅝	2⅝		
40½	16	UnRefg 1.20	3.3	6	7	36	36		
20½	12⅝	USFaS 1.58e	8.2		21	19⅝	19¼		
41⅝	29	USFId 2.40	6.0	5	626	40¼	39⅝		
35⅝	23¼	USGyps 2.40	6.8	5	228	35¼	35⅛		
32	22½	USGy pf1.88	5.6		75	32	32		
16⅝	6⅝	USHom .52	3.2	5	163	16⅝	16⅝		
18½	6⅝	USInd .64	4.5	6	366	10	9⅝		
20	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	239	16⅝	16¼		
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty			33	9⅛	9⅛		
30⅛	18¼	USShoe 1.48	6.8	5	123	21⅞	21⅝		
28⅞	21⅝	USSteel 1.60	7.1	5	386	22⅝	22⅝		
37	30⅝	USTobc 1.84	5.4	10	35	34¼	34		
49⅝	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.1	7	757	42⅝	42⅛		
135⅝	100	UTch pf7.32	6.4		138	115½	115		
67¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	6.8		3	57	56¼		
27⅝	24⅝	UTch pf2.55	9.6		397	26⅝	26⅝		
21⅝	17⅝	UniTel 1.52	7.4	7	316	20⅝	20⅝		
29⅝	12	Unitrod .50	1.8	11	27	28⅝	27⅝		
10⅝	6⅝	Univar .58	5.6	6	15	10	9⅝		
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.3	7	19	15½	15⅛		
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	5.1	8	4	23⅝	23⅝		
55½	40	Upjohn 1.52	3.4	9	417	44⅝	44⅝		
28	17	USLIFE .64	2.4	7	1022	27⅝	27		
35⅝	34	USLIF pf3.33	9.8		5	34	34		
11⅝	9	UslifeFd .96a	9.5		19	10⅝	10⅛		
19⅝	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.6	10	244	18⅝	18⅝		
38⅝	27⅝	UtPL pf2.80	9.7		1	28⅝	28⅝		
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.6	6	8	18½	18½		
30⅝	34	VSI Cp .40	1.9	9	190	u31⅝	30⅝		
9	4⅝	Valleyln .40	5.0	18	19	8	7⅞		
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	6.6	5	18	14⅛	14		
25⅝	11⅝	Varian .40	1.4	29	66	25⅛	24⅝		
14⅝	7½	Varo .40	3.8	9	337	10⅝	10		
30⅝	16⅝	Veeco .50	1.6	10	76	u30⅝	29⅝		
9⅝	4	Vendo			18	6⅝	6		
13½	11⅝	VestSe 1.36e	11.		26	12⅛	12⅛		
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.0	15	37	33⅛	32⅝		
14⅝	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	7	2219	12⅝	12⅝		
54	46	VaEP pf 5	11.		z100	46⅝	46⅝		
99½	84½	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z50	84⅝	d84⅛		
99⅝	89	VaEP pf8.60	9.6		z70	89⅝	89⅝		
29⅝	25⅝	VaEP pf2.90	11.		4	26½	26⅛		
81	67	VaEP pf7.20	10.		z450	72	72		
29⅝	7⅛	Varnado .60	2.2	42	149	27⅝	27⅛		
15⅝	11⅝	Vulclnc .75	5.0	5	1	15⅛	15⅛		
37⅛	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.9	7	8	32⅝	32½		
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	17½	WdI .80	2.0	13	3	39⅝	39½		
22⅝	12	Wabash .50	2.9	6	18	17⅛	17		
21	15½	Wachov .76	3.8	8	34	19⅝	19⅝		
55¼	36	Wach pf2.20	4.2		3	54	52½		
7	3½	WachRty			74	6⅛	6⅝		
33	19½	WalMrt .30	.9	15	64	u34⅞	33		
30⅝	23½	Walgrn 1.40	4.6	6	61	30½	30⅛		
40	29⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		8	139	u40⅝	39		
33⅝	21⅜	WallBus .84	3.1	8	4	27	26⅞		
27⅝	17⅝	WalMu 1.40	5.3	5	58	27	26⅝		
35⅞	26⅛	WalLm 1.80	5.2	6	366	34⅝	34⅛		
38	27½	WalU pf1.60	4.4		13	37	36⅝		
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd		9	86	11⅛	10⅞		
13⅞	7⅝	Warnaco .20r	1.6	5	61	12½	12⅛		
37	21¼	WarnS 1.80	5.1	8	17	35	34⅝		
41⅛	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.6	8	946	38⅝	37⅝		
30⅝	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.4	9	486	24⅝	24⅛		
27½	22¼	WashGs 2.40	8.8	10	39	27⅝	27⅛		
39	22¼	WshNat 1.40	4.0	8	18	35½	34⅝		
45	30¼	WasN pf2.50	5.7		1	43⅝	43⅝		
23⅝	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.2	7	24	22⅝	22¼		
37¼	22⅝	WasteM .70T	1.9	43	23	36⅝	36⅛		
29⅝	15	WatkinJ .40	1.4	30	49	28⅝	28		
7⅛	4⅝	WayGos .48	7.8	61	7	6⅛	6⅛		
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.1	36	4	6⅛	6⅛		
13⅝	12⅝	Wean pf1.26	9.7		13	13	13		
38	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.2	18	97	17⅝	17⅝		
25⅛	22⅝	WeisMk s.80	3.8	9	133	u26¼	26		
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	5.4	6	927	32⅝	32		
17⅝	10⅝	WelFM 1.30e	7.5	9	46	17⅝	17⅝		
51½	44¼	WtPP pf4.50	9.8		z20	44⅝	46		
40	31⅝	WtPtPe 2.80	8.0	6	12	35⅝	35⅝		
13⅝	8⅝	WstctT s.80			23	u14	13⅝		
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL .40	3.6	3	253	11⅛	11		
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2	7.0		51	29⅛	28⅝		
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	4.8	7	69	34½	34⅛		
41¼	20⅝	WnCoNA .40	1.0	15	98	u42	41⅝		
60¼	27⅝	WPacln 1	1.9	6	38	53½	53		
24⅝	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.7	11	568	20⅝	20⅝		
54	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.8		1	51⅝	51⅝		
11½	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18	11.		17	10⅝	10⅝		
25⅝	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		43	23⅝	23⅝		
23⅝	16	WestgEl .97	4.5	5	1733	22⅝	21⅝		
50½	41½	Wstg pf 3.80	8.5		z320	44½	43⅝		
33⅝	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	4.5	8	105	33⅝	33⅛		
34⅝	23½	Weyerbr 1	2.9	9	543	u34⅝	34⅛		
47⅝	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	5.8		24	u48⅝	48		
40½	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.4	9	251	35⅝	35		
44	29⅝	WheelF pf2	5.1		5	39	39⅝		
26⅝	9	WheelPit		2	22	22¼	22⅛		
58⅝	45	WhelPit pf6	12.		z100	50	50		
49½	38½	WhelPit pfB	12.		z100	41	41		
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.4	8	41	21⅝	21⅝		
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC 1.30	4.8	6	108	27⅝	27⅛		
43½	39½	WhitC pfA 3	7.3		10	41⅛	41⅛		
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt		3	563	8⅛	8⅛		
18½	9⅝	Whittak .50	2.9	6	737	17⅝	16⅝		
19½	11⅝	Wickes							
29⅝	18⅝	Witco 1.40	4.8	7	48	28⅝	28⅝		
17½	10	WilfrR .80	6.2	8	48	13	12⅝		
13⅝	7⅝	WolvrW .36	3.2	6	138	11⅝	11⅛		
24	12⅝	Womeic .60	2.5	10	147	u24⅝	24		
32⅝	15⅝	WoodPt .60	1.5	16	286	33¼	32⅝		
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.40	5.0	6	271	27⅝	27⅝		
43	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20	5.4		1	39	39		
11⅝	5	WorldAir		6	8	7⅝	7⅝		
74⅝	56⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	3.3	8	26	72⅝	71		
17⅝	8⅝	Wurlitzr .40	4.8	9	386	10	9⅝		
19	10⅝	Wylain .80	4.8	9	393	16⅝	16⅝		
10⅝	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.0	10	76	10⅛	10		
7½	3⅝	Wyly		16	361	7⅝	6⅝		
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅝	50	Xerox 2.40	3.6	10	939	67⅝	65⅝		
28⅝	14½	XTRA s .52	2.1	5	216	28	26⅝		
17⅝	15⅝	Yates s .20	1.2	5	50	16⅝	15⅝		
24⅝	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.7	7	21	23½	23		
19½	12⅝	ZalepfA .80	4.2		1	19⅝	19⅝		
21⅝	10⅝	Zapata .30b	1.4	16	660	u22⅝	20⅝		
101½	4⅝	Zapata pf2	1.8		2	u113	110		
17⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp		5	377	13⅝	12⅝		
18½	12	ZenithR 1	7.3	11	329	13⅝	13⅝		
19⅝	12½	Zurnlnd .80	4.2	8	219	19½	19⅝		

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 30, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gen Motors	369,000	60	+ ½
Damon Cp	362,000	7¼	+ ⅝
Mesa Pet			
FstChi Cp	299,800	19	
NCR Corp	255,800	76⅞	— ⅞
ArchDan M	248,900	25	+ ⅜
Va ElPow	221,900	12⅝	— ⅛
Kau Broad	220,700	13¼	— ½
AmerT&T	209,900	56⅝	.
IBM s	204,500	69½	— ⅛
Colg Palm	195,200	18⅝	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	184,500	31	+ ½
Texaco Inc	178,900	29¼	
Lilly Eli	176,900	56½	+ ¼
Westgh El	173,300	21¾	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	29.20	34.61
Advanced	664	715
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	15.74
Declined	760	726
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	10.74
Unchanged	427	426
Total Issues	1,851	1,867
New highs	100	98
New lows	8	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	884.56	887.63	879.52	883.70—	1.20
20 Trn	267.92	269.19	265.97	267.04—	1.42
15 Util	109.00	109.78	108.15	109.00+	0.07
65 Stk	313.54	314.94	311.51	313.06—	0.48

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	109.59	108.40	109.02	Unch.
Industrials	121.73	120.43	121.14	+0.09
Utilities	52.75	52.14	52.44	—0.14
Finance	13.80	13.61	13.69	—0.06
Transp.	16.22	16.04	16.11	—0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.66	62.14	62.20	+0.02
Industrials	69.19	69.15	69.18	+0.05
Transp.	52.90	52.83	52.86	—0.02
Utilities	39.14	39.11	66.14	—0.02
Finance	69.02	68.77	68.76	—0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
August 29	112,551	300,586	925
August 28	121,151	317,931	744
August 27	134,088	352,458	1,323
August 24	107,506	314,749	688
August 23	125,979	335,104	768

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrIint wt	240,100	21⅞	+1⅜
DomePetr gs	230,400	15⅝	— ⅛
McCull Oil	159,600	7½	+ ⅛
GtBas Pet	140,100	15½	+1⅛
NatKinney	131,500	2⅝	+ ⅛
NumacOil g	131,500	37¼	+1½
Tech Sym	111,100	3⅝	+ ¼
WcshPosts	107,000	24½	— ¼
Integrt Res	86,900	12⅞	— ⅜
HeilmMfg f	85,700	3¼	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.86	4.61
Advanced	301	285
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.23
Declined	294	298
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.58
Unchanged	214	254
Total Issues	809	833
New highs	N.A.	30
New lows	N.A.	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg
N.A.	N.A.	215.15	—0.44

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 29, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
28816 Abitibl	$20¾	20¼	20½—	¼
25100 Acklands	$16⅝	16	16⅛	
7400 Agnico E	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
2900 Agra Ind A	$6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18327 Alta Gas A	$24¼	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
1470 Alta Nat	$63	61	63 +	3
5725 Am Bonza	$23	21	22⅝+	2
1050 Andres W A	$13½	13½	13½+	⅛
17350 Argus C pr	$10¼	10	10¼+	¼
1000 Asbestos	$42½	42¼	42½	
5575 Atco A	$20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	½
12435 BP Can	$34½	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
13816 Bank N S	$25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
200 Beth Cop	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
2350 Bralor Res	$18	17¾	17¾—	¼
1600 Brenda M	$22	21¾	21¾—	⅜
550 BCFP	$27⅝	27½	27⅝—	⅛
3930 BC Phone	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
16510 Brunswk	$9¾	9½	9⅝+	¼
100 Budd Can	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
1390 CAE	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
23242 Cad Frv	$24¼	23½	23½—	¼
3800 Cal Pow A	$46⅞	45¾	45¾—	1
3070 Camflo	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9014 C Nor West	$15¼	15	15⅛	
200 C Packrs	$28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
4764 Can Perm	$18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
225 C Tung	$24¼	24¼	24¼—	¼
1480 CCablesy A	$11¾	11½	11⅝+	⅛
3405 Cdn Cel	$10	9⅞	10 +	¼
12 CGE	$30¾	30¾	30¾—	¼
30340 Cl Bk Com	$27½	26¾	27 +	⅛
12388 Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
13500 C Utilies	$20¼	20	20	
4200 Candel Oil	$46½	46	46½+	½
5141 Cassiar	$12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
3800 Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5⅝—	¼
33650 Cherokee	$13½	12⅞	13½+	⅝
33710 Con Distrb	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
44245 Cons Gas	$28	27¼	27½+	¼
1334 Con Fardy	385	385	385	
8750 Conwest	$7⅝	6⅞	7¼+	¼
114862 Coseka R	$11⅛	10½	10⅞—	⅛
11475 Craigmt	$6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
2550 Crush Intl	$13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
38725 Cyprus	$17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅛
185795 Czar Res	$15⅝	14¼	15½+	1½
20195 Daon Dev	$19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
23890 Denison	$30⅞	30⅛	30¼—	¼
15690 Dicknsn	$9⅝	8⅞	9 +	⅛
11790 D Bridge	$39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	
3861 Dotasco A	$34½	34	34 —	½
410 Dom Store	$19½	19¼	19½+	¼
300 Du Pont A	$22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
1100 Electham A	$5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
500 Emco	$12½	12½	12½	
46920 Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
13996 Fibrg Nik A	$70¾	68¼	70½+	2½
3320 Fed Ind A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
100 Fed Plan	$37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
9000 Francona	$14	12⅝	14 +	1⅛
2000 Fraser	$17½	17½	17½+	¼
200 Fruehauf	$12	12	12 —	¼
2755 G M Res	$5⅝	5¼	5½+	⅜
200 G Distrb A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
1150 G Distrb w	270	265	270 +	9
5000 Gibraltar	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
1120 Graft G	$17	16½	16⅝+	⅛
37750 Granduc	200	160	195 +	35
2510 Gt Oil Sds	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
2244 GL Forest	$47½	46⅝	47½+	1
3180 Greyhnd	$22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
3600 Hard Crp A	315	310	315 +	5
6795 Harlequin	$16⅝	16	16 —	⅜
35010 Hawker	$17	16¼	17 +	⅝
2900 Hayes D	$10⅝	10½	10½	
13043 H Bay Co	$27	26⅝	27 +	¼
7621 IAC	$17	16⅝	16⅞	
900 Indal	$14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
10 Indusmin	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
100 Inland Gas	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1351 Int Mogul	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11075 Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18⅝	18½	
300 Inv Grp A	$17	17	17 +	¼
2500 Ivaco	$18½	18⅛	18½+	⅜
2300 Jannock	$27⅛	26¾	27 —	¼
21875 Kaiser Re	$28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
62500 Kam Kotia	$6½	6	6¼+	¼
200 Kelsey H	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
74616 Kerr Add	$12½	11⅞	12 +	¼
65820 Labatt A	$26⅛	24½	25 —	⅝
25 Lab Min	$43⅞	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
8000 Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1200 LOnt Cem	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
1157 LL Lac	420	420	420	
1500 Lob Co A	415	415	415	
1105 Lob Co B	410	410	410 —	10
750 MICC	$13½	13⅛	13½—	⅛
27767 MB Ltd	$28⅝	28¼	28½—	⅛
2293 Molson A	$27¼	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
260 Molson B	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
6315 Moore	$39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
8980 Murphy	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
57179 Noranda	$18½	18¼	18½+	⅜
58613 Norcen	$27¼	26¾	26⅞—	⅝
118 Nowsco W	$41	41	41 —	1
87970 Oakwood P	$16⅛	15⅝	15½	
29840 Ocelot B	$20¼	19½	20 —	⅛
10200 Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9579 Page Pet	$18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
20000 Pamour A	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
985 PanCan P	$58⅞	58¾	58⅞	
91390 Pembina	$11¾	10⅝	11⅝+	⅜
6646 Petrotina	$43	42½	43	
9800 Peyto Oils	$15⅞	15½	15⅞+	½
1430 Pine Point	$37⅝	37¼	37⅝+	⅛
18450 Place G	310	300	310 +	5
7100 Placer	$34	33½	33½—	½
200 Ram	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
560 Redpath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3067 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5872 Reichhold	$14⅝	14½	14½—	¼
17919 Revnu Prp	186	180	182	
2660 Roman	$38	36¾	37¾+	1⅛
1280 Rothman	$21¼	21	21¼+	¼
152026 Sceptre	$9⅝	9¼	9½+	¼
2800 Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
21700 Shell Can	$27⅝	27¼	27¼—	⅛
21964 Sherritt	$12½	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
250 Sigma	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
3686 Simpsn S A	$8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
5835 Slater Stl	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
160 Southm	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
600 St Brodcst	$12	12	12	
13458 Stelco A	$29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
1200 Steep R	415	400	405 —	5
6702 Sulpetro B	$15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
1000 Talcorp A	$12½	12½	12½+	½
400 Tara	$13	12⅝	13 +	¼
2579 Teck Cor A	$18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
8588 Teck Cor B	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
800 Teledyne	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
130 Tex Can	$75	75	75 +	½
9150 Thom N A	$15⅛	15	15⅛	
11344 Tor Dm Bk	$26½	25⅞	26 +	⅛
3550 Torstar B	$21⅝	21¼	21½+	⅜
5540 Traders A	$16⅝	16⅛	16½	
2950 Trns Mt A	$11	10⅞	11	
7903 TrCan PL	$23	22⅝	22⅞	
2425 Turbo Cl B	$15⅝	15⅛	15½+	¼
17166 UGas A	$12⅝	12½	12¼—	½
15415 Union Oil	$33	32⅝	32½+	¼
4575 U Keno	$16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	½
2800 U Siscoe	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
362 Un Carbid	$23¼	23¼	23¼—	½
200 Van Der	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2490 Versil Cor	$24½	24	24½+	½
1315 Vestgron	$17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
3550 Weldwod	$27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
3000 West Mine	$6½	6¼	6½+	¼
2310 Weston	$25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
5200 Woodwd A	$24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
8450 Yk Bear	$9	8½	9 +	⅜

Total sales 7,301,401 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 29, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
3876	Bnk Mont	$25¼	25	25⅛—	⅛
830	Con Cmt	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
4235	Con Bath	$14½	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
4100	Dom TxtA	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
11600	FCA Int	320	315	320 +	10
450	Power Cp	$16	16	16 +	¼
300	Roll and A	$10¾	10¾	10¾—	⅛
1710	Royal Bk	$46⅝	46⅛	46½+	½
4199	Roy Trst Co	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
10006	Uld Asbest	425	405	415 +	10
500	Zellers	$10	10	10	

Total sales 532,677 shares.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—109

AlcanAlum	EquitGas s	NevadPow
AlleghLud	Exxon	NEngNucl s
AllegLud pf	FstUnR Es	NortonCo
AmSLFla	FaMcK pfA	NucorCp s
AmShipb	GDVInc	PHHGp
AnchHock s	GenAmOil	PNBMtg
ApacheCp s	GenCare s	PhilipMorr s
ArchDan M	Geosrce	PhillipsPet
Armada Cp	GiddLewis	Plessey Ltd
Arrow Elect	Goodrich	SealdPow
Assd DGds	GrtLakeInt	Shapell Ind
Auto Data	HandyHar	SignalCo
Bankal NY	HeatTecna	Smiths Tran
Barber Oil	HeathTecna wi	SpartanCp
BarryWrgt s	Homestke	SperryCp
Beker Ind	HarizonCp	StPacCp
BurndyCp	HudsBMn g	StanleyWk
CBIInd wi	Hughes Tool	Storrett
CIT Financl	HughesTool wi	StewWarn s
CallahMng	Indiana Gas	StudWorth
CampRLk gs	Inexco Oil	SunChem
CdnPac g	Int Rectif	Tenneco
Carlisle s	KatyInd pfB	Thiokol
CarpTech	Kauf Broad	Tracor s
Celanese	Lfemark s	UtdGuaranty
CentLaEn	Litton Ind	VSICp
CessnaAir	Loews Corp	VeecoInst
CharterCo pf	Macmillan	Wal Mart
ChaseFd Bn	Macy RH	WalkerHA g
Clark Eq	Masco Cp	WeisMkts s
Cook Unit	McIntyrM g	WestcstTr g
CoopInd pfB	Medtron	WnCoNAm
Cyclops s	Mesa Pet	Weyerhsr
Diam Int	MorKnud	Weyerhsr pf
ESystm	Nat Can	Wametco
Enlex s	NatCan pfA	Zapata Cp
		ZapataCp pf

NEW LOWS—8

AmerT&T	EvanPd 1.40pf	PSNH 2.81pf
CntGrp 2pr	NYS 3.75pf	VaEP 8.84pf
CntGrp 4.50prwi	PresleyCos s	

European Gold Markets

August 30, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	318.65	319.15	+3.95
Zurich	318.625	319.625	+3.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	335.90	336.48	+4.6

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Canadian Indexes

August 30, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	293.37	293.05
Toronto	1,679.70	1,678.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 30, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Y	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

AMEX stock listings, sections A through S (12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. in $, Yld., P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, Close Quot., Ch'ge Prev Close): [illegible — densely printed and heavily degraded in this scan]

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6¾	TEC	.40	4.8	8	6	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
4½	1⅝	TFI			9	10	3⅛	3	3	
17¾	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.2	8	36	16¾	16⅜	16⅝+	⅝
14¼	8	TandB	.40	3.1	7	76	13	12⅞	13	
14½	7	Tannet	.28	3.6	4	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅜	11⅛	Tasty	1.28b	9.5		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	TechSym			13	1111	u 3½	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
13⅜	4	TechOp			9	8	11⅛	10⅝	11	
4½	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	3.1	11	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7⅛	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	3.8	6	6	6⅜	6	6¼+	¼
53⅜	19⅛	TejonR			45	6	45½	45¼	45½—	⅛
18	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	3.5	5	45	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	¼
32	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.4	13	13	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	⅝
22¼	12	Telsci	.60	3.4	12	33	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
6	1⅞	Tenno				9	2⅛	2	2	
7¼	.5/16	Tenney	s		11	37	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor			17	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.10i			182	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
15½	5⅝	TetraT			13	56	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
16⅜	7⅞	TexlAir	.16	1.4	12	55	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝—	⅛
1⅛	½	ThorCp				23	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
57⅝	14½	Thrifim	1.20	4.7	5	3	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅜
7	3	Tidwell			4	40	5½	5	5½+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	3.2	5	130	8	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
14¼	6⅝	TopppG	.28	4.3		1	6½	6½	6½	
17¾	10⅝	TorInCp	.80	5.4	6	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	¼
27¼	9⅝	TotlPet	g.32			1207	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝+	⅝
19¼	4⅝	TotPet	wt			52	15	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
6⅝	2	TownCtry			12	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	4¼	TrnsLux	.05e	.7	8	70	7¾	7½	7½—	⅜
12⅞	7⅝	TransOll	.05e	.5		97	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.1	11	48	6½	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
9⅞	7	TriSM	.60	7.5	5	5	8	8	8 —	¼
18½	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.6	8	14	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
40⅞	6½	TuboM			14	185	32⅝	30⅝	30½—1⅞	
8⅝	8	TuboM	wl			238	8¼	d 7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
35½	23⅝	TurnrC	2	6.9	7	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	3.6	8	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅛	U&I				55	4	10½	10⅜	10½
3⅝	1⅜	UDS				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	UIP	.24	4.5	9	336	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
7⅝	2¼	UNA	.20	3.0	6	57	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
7⅞	4⅞	URS	.40b	5.4	9	202	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜+	½
8¼	4⅝	Unimax			10	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
15⅞	a1⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.5	8	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
3⅛	1⅜	UnFoods	.05e	2.1	119	120	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	UNatCp			22	39	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¾	9⅝	USFitr	.32	2.2	8	174	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	UnRIIT	.83e	7.5	13	15	11¼	11	11	
¼	1-16	UnRIIT	wl			51	7-16	d1-32	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium				2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
20	13¼	USRbR	1a	5.1	9	12	19½	19⅝	19½+	¼
12⅛	6½	UnitvB			13	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.0	15	33	16¼	16	16	
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	6½	Valle's	.81t	11.	12	11	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
16¼	10⅝	Valmac	.80	7.3	12	10	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Valspar	.36	4.6	6	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
3	2	ValueL	.06e	2.1		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
34	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.5	8	7	21½	21⅜	21½	
9⅞	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.3	7	68	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8½	2½	Vertiple			7	107	6⅝	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
7⅝	1½	Vesely			225	16	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Viatech				4	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	VintageE			2	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8	4⅝	Virco	.16b	3.1	4	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12¾	7	Vishay			8	14	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
7	3⅛	VisualG	.16	3.0	8	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
5⅝	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	2.3	6	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Voplex	.52	5.0	5	7	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
6	2¾	VulcCo	.20	3.4	4	29	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.02i		83	69	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	4.9	7	31	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
3⅝	2	WadelEq				41	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
25⅝	10⅛	Wainoco	.12	.5	18	53	23⅝	23⅛	23½+	⅜
25⅞	18	Walco	.80b	3.4	7	11	23⅞	23¼	23⅜—	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	WallcS	.12	2.2	17	20	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
24½	17	Wang B	s.16	.7	20	125	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
25⅛	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.2	21	24	24⅝	23⅞	24¼+	½
17⅛	9¼	WordsCo	.20	1.6	4	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	WshHm			22	18	2⅞	2½	2⅝+	⅛
26¾	21⅜	WshPst	s.36	1.5	9	1070	24⅞	24½	24½—	¼
31⅞	20⅛	WRIT	2.12	7.3	16	1	29	29	29 —	⅛
8⅝	5	Watsco	.30	4.1	9	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
19½	7⅛	WeldTu	.30b	1.8	8	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	3.9	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
43⅝	20	Wstburn	g1.40			38	40¼	39⅝	39⅞—	¼
38⅝	11⅛	WstFin	.52	1.5	6	240	37⅝	34	34½—1½	
15⅝	10⅝	WPacRR	n		3	21	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	½
12⅝	3⅞	Whippay	.20	1.8		13	11⅛	10¾	11 +	½
7½	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.3	5	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall			7	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
9⅝	2	Wichita	.45t	4.8	36	33	9½	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	WillcxG	n		4	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
19¼	8⅝	Wmhous4	.60	3.1	12	33	19¼	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
4	1⅞	WilsnB	.15i			15	2	2	2	
22	10¼	Wincorp	.40	2.0	57	9	21¼	20½	20½—	½
14½	10¼	Wdstrm n	.60	5.7	5	10	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
11½	4¾	WkWear	.40	4.3	6	30	9½	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
1 7-16	⅝	WrightH	g			309	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛+1-16	
33⅝	17¼	Wynnin	.60	2.1	9	16	29⅝	28½	29⅛+	½
16	11⅛	WymBn	.64	4.8	7	14	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
9⅝	2	Xonics				202	5⅛	4½	5 +	⅛
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.3	9	18	20⅞	20⅝	20¾+	⅛
17½	7	Zimmer	.36	4.4	3	10	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution d. te.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

August 30, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 b.; dllrs pr b.					
4.47	4.54	4.46	4.46¼	+.02¼	
Dec	4.65	4.72	4.58½	4.59	+.01¼
Mar	4.72	4.75	4.68	4.69¼	+.02
May	4.73	4.74	4.67½	4.69¼	+.01¼
Jul	4.52	4.53	4.47	4.49½	+.01¼
Sep	4.56	4.56	4.52	4.54	+.03

Sales Wed. 22,169.

Total open interest Wed. 58,298, up 1,756 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.85¾	2.88	2.85¾	2.87	+.02¼
Dec	2.87½	2.89¼	2.86	2.86¾	+.00¼
Mar	2.98½	3.00½	2.97¼	2.97½	—.00¼
May	3.04½	3.06¼	3.02¾	3.02¾	—.00½
Jul	3.07¾	3.09	3.05½	3.05¾	—.00¼
Sep	3.09	3.10¼	3.07½	3.07½	—.00½

Sales Wed. 35,218.

Total open interest Wed. 179,736, up 1,714 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	7.33	7.35½	7.25	7.25½	—.05
Nov	7.35	7.37	7.24	7.24¾	—.06
Jan	7.50	7.50	7.37	7.37½	—.06½
Mar	7.63	7.64	7.51	7.51¼	—.07¼
May	7.73	7.73	7.60	7.60½	—.07½
Jul	7.80	7.80	7.67	7.67	—.07
Aug	7.75	7.75	7.65½	7.65½	—.07
Sep	7.60	7.61	7.58	7.58	—.05

Sales: Wed. 35,277.

Total open interest Wed. 95,974, off 62 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Sep	193.50	194.80	191.50	191.60	— .30
Oct	194.50	194.50	192.30	192.40	— .20
Dec	197.00	197.50	195.30	195.40	— .38
Jan	198.60	199.00	197.50	197.50	
Mar	203.00	203.00	201.50	201.60	+ .30
May	205.00	205.50	204.00	204.50	
Jul	207.00	208.00	207.00	207.00	+ .30
Aug	208.00	209.00	207.50	208.40	— .10
Sep	.	.	.	208.80	+1.30

Sales Wed. 17,111.

Total open interest Wed. 53,289, off 1,881 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Sep	29.50	29.68	29.28	29.45	+ .10
Oct	28.70	28.75	28.20	28.30	— .12
Dec	27.80	27.80	27.13	27.22	— .31
Jan	27.50	27.55	26.70	26.85	— .42
Mar	27.45	27.45	26.70	26.70	— .45
May	27.35	27.35	26.60	26.63	— .47
Jul	27.25	27.29	26.55	26.55	— .50
Aug	26.80	26.80	26.45	26.45	— .45
Sep	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	— .40

Sales Wed. 16,925.

Total open interest Wed. 60,036, up 1,429 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.47	1.47½	1.45½	1.45¾	—.01
Dec	1.62½	1.62¼	1.60	1.60¼	—.01¼
Mar	1.73½	1.74½	1.71½	1.71½	—.00¾
May	1.79½	1.79½	1.79	1.79	—.01
Jul	1.82	1.82	1.80½	1.80½	—.01

Sales Wed. 1,439.

Total open interest Wed. 5,748, up 151 from Tues.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	67.25	67.57	66.55	67.40	+1.33
Dec	68.77	68.77	68.10	68.77	+1.50
Jan	69.00	69.40	69.00	69.35	+1.45
Feb	69.90	69.90	69.20	69.80	+1.40
Apr	70.42	70.95	69.95	70.57	+1.12
Jun	71.30	72.07	71.25	71.77	+1.20
Aug	70.65	71.15	70.45	71.00	+1.35
Oct	69.50	70.15	69.30	69.30	+ .65
Dec	71.37	71.40	70.70	70.70	+ .89

Est. sales: 12,828; sales Wed. 8,320.

Total open interest Wed. 59,874, up 375 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	82.60	83.15	82.50	82.92	+1.22
Oct	80.75	80.82	80.40	80.82	+1.50
Nov	81.50	81.65	81.40	81.65	+1.50
Jan	83.20	83.20	83.00	83.20	+1.50
Mar	85.00	85.30	84.75	85.27	+1.47
Apr	85.00	85.57	85.00	85.57	+1.50
May	84.80	85.30	84.65	85.17	+1.37
Aug	84.50	85.00	84.00	85.00	+1.50

Est. sales: 3,637; sales Wed. 2,289.

Total open interest Wed. 17,275, off 162 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	36.75	37.22	36.20	36.27	+ .55
Dec	36.70	37.22	36.35	36.50	+ .78
Feb	38.95	39.52	38.90	39.07	+1.05
Apr	3800	38.87	38.00	38.25	+ .88
Jun	42.60	43.57	42.60	42.80	+ .73
Jul	43.00	44.10	43.00	43.40	+ .0
Aug	41.25	41.90	41.25	41.50	+ .68
Oct	40.20	41.00	40.20	40.60	+ .93
Dec	.	.	.	41.00	+ .70

Est. sales: 9,898; sales Wed. 6,521.

Total open interest Wed. 25,539, off 291 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	45.70	45.70	45.70	45.70	+2.00
Mar	46.02	46.02	46.02	46.02	+2.00
May	47.32	47.32	47.32	47.32	+2.00
Jul	48.50	48.52	48.50	48.52	+2.00
Aug	47.20	47.40	47.20	47.40	+2.00

Est. sales: 1,103; sales Wed. 3,710.

Total open interest Wed. 23,178, up 118 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Sep	38.50	38.60	38.40	38.40	+ .10
Oct	38.25	38.70	38.20	38.20	+ .10
Nov	38.30	38.40	38.15	38.25	
Dec	39.62	39.62	39.45	39.50	+ .08
Jan	.	.	.	41.60	— .10
Feb	.	.	.	41.95	+ .05
Mar	.	.	.	42.40	— .10
Apr	.	.	.	42.40	— .10

Sales Wed. 71.

Total open interest Wed. 1,407, off 18 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	57.10	57.20	56.10	56.55	— .55
Oct	.	.	.	57.45	
Nov	.	.	.	61.00	
Dec	62.50	62.50	62.30	62.30	+1.30
Jan	.	.	.	60.80	— .10

Est. sales: 75; sales Wed. 61.

Total open interest Wed. 331, off 20 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	280.80	283.80	278.80	282.10	+1.30
Nov	244.00	246.80	242.70	246.70	+3.90
Jan	232.00	234.40	231.00	234.30	+3.30
Mar	227.50	229.30	226.90	229.30	+2.50
May	223.00	224.70	222.60	224.70	+2.60
Jul	220.00	220.50	220.00	220.50	+1.50

Est. sales: 4,566; sales Wed. 3,841.

Total open interest Wed. 11,128, off 3 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	204.20	206.00	203.50	204.80	— .20
Nov	196.50	199.40	196.00	199.00	+2.10
Jan	194.50	197.00	194.50	196.50	+1.80
Mar	196.50	199.00	196.50	198.50	+2.00
May	196.50	199.00	196.50	199.00	+1.50
Jul	.	.	.	201.00	+1.50
Sep	.	.	.	201.00	+1.50
Nov	.	.	.	199.00	+ .40

Sales: Wed. 338.

Total open interest Wed. 4,108, up 41 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.17	90.23	90.16	90.23	+.04
Dec	90.27	90.32	90.22	90.31	+.03
Mar	90.68	90.75	90.66	90.75	+.04
Jun	91.05	91.12	91.01	91.09	+.02
Sep	91.38	91.44	91.33	91.39	—.01
Dec	91.63	91.70	91.59	91.66	—.02
Mar	91.81	91.90	91.78	91.83	—.03
Jun	91.98	91.97	91.88	91.94	—.04

Est. sales: 4,129; sales Wed. 4,981.

Total open interest Wed. 40,570, up 303 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	86-05	86-06	85-28	86-29	—10
Dec	86-09	86-09	86-00	86-01	—09
Mar	86-10	86-11	86-04	86-05	—09
Jun	86-09	86-10	86-03	86-05	—07
Sep	86-05	86-06	86-00	86-03	—06
Dec	85-30	85-31	85-18	85-29	—05
Mar	85-24	85-24	85-22	85-22	—06
Jun	85-20	85-20	85-16	85-18	—05
Sep	85-10	85-13	85-10	85-12	—08
Dec	85-02	85-06	85-01	85-06	—04
Mar	85-00	85-01	84-29	85-00	—05

Sales: Wed. 5,576 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 75,970, up 521 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Sep	90-04	90-00	89-23	89-24	—14
Dec	89-27	89-27	89-15	89-18	—13
Mar	89-28	89-20	89-15	89-19	—13
Jun	89-26	89-26	89-13	89-17	—14
Sep	89-23	89-24	89-14	89-16	—14
Dec	89-19	x9-19	89-09	89-11	—14
Mar	89-16	89-17	89-07	89-07	—15
Jun	89-07	89-07	89-04	89-04	—14
Sep	89-02	89-03	89-00	89-00	—14
Dec	89-02	89-03	88-29	88-29	—14
Mar	89-00	89-00	88-25	88-26	—14

Sales Wed. 6,545 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 64,675, up 500 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	11.42	11.45	11.39	11.45	+ .03
Dec	11.41	11.43	11.35	11.36	— .07

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	10.98	10.98	10.91	10.91	— .05
Jun	.	.	.	10.45	— .05
Sep	.	.	.	10.10	— .12

Sales Wed. 96 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 1,448, off 19 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8528	.8562	.8528	.8561	+19
Dec	.8528	.8564	.8528	.8562	+19
Mar	.8540	.8567	.8535	.8566	+21
Jun	.8541	.8567	.8541	.8567	
Sep	.8541	.8570	.8540	.8570	

Est sales 1,039; sales Wed. 1,299

Total open interest Wed. 7,126, off 176 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.2410	2.2510	2.2395	2.2510	+ 10
Dec	2.2350	2.2420	2.2340	2.2420	— 15
Mar	2.2270	2.2350	2.2270	2.2345	— 30
Jun	.	.	.	2.2220	

Est sales 1,825; sales Wed. 3,122.

Total open interest Wed. 8,773, off 699 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5497	.5500	.5488	.5498	+29
Dec	.5570	.5572	.5556	.5567	+29
Mar	.5632	.5634	.5622	.5629	+34
Jun	.	.	.	.5650	

Est sales 1,324; sales Wed. 1,163.

Total open interest Wed. 6,023, off 39 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.	.	.	.23440	
Dec	.	.	.	.23130	

Est sales 0; sales Wed. 0.

Total open interest Wed. 5, unchanged from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004570	.004570	.004546	.004556	+50
Dec	.004596	.004627	.004596	.004610	+49
Mar	.004665	.004675	.004660	.004660	+40

Ehst sales 2,7½9; sales Wed. 2,216.

Total open interest Wed. 6,991, up 372 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6077	.6080	.6065	.6073	+38
Dec	.6233	.6233	.6216	.6227	+48
Mar	.6370	.6370	.6350	.6365	+39
Jun	.6500	.6500	.6485	.6490	+46

Est sales 1,808; sales Wed. 2,390.

Total open interest Wed. 8,067, up 89 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

August 30, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.45	6.45	6.37	6.39	+0.02
Mar	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.52	+0.02
Apr	10.75	10.75	10.64	10.75	+0.09
May	12.32	12.60	12.32	12.55	+0.25

Est. sales: 747 sales Thur. 361.

Total open interest Thur. 4,516 up 7 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	218.00	218.00	216.00	216.92	— 1.04
Dec	207.00	208.00	205.60	207.92	+ 1.35
Mar	197.00	197.75	195.50	197.58	+ 0.15
May	197.00	197.00	194.25	196.36	+ 0.06
Jul	193.00	194.95	191.50	194.51	+ 1.95
Sep	192.50	193.75	190.00	193.69	+ 1.75
Dec	192.50	192.80	189.00	192.73	+ 1.75

Est. sales: b,180 sales Thur. 2,284.

Total open interest Thur. 11,787 up 28 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Sugar 11 spot 9.37					
Sep	9.24	9.43	9.23	9.35	+ 0.14
Oct	9.76	9.76	9.59	9.68	+ 0.13
Jan	10.25	10.40	10.24	10.36	+ 0.26
Mar	10.86	10.86	10.69	10.75	+ 0.12
May	10.99	11.13	10.96	10.03	+ 0.11
Jul	11.25	11.38	11.21	11.32	+ 0.13
Sep	11.50	11.70	11.49	11.65	+ 0.12
Oct	11.77	11.90	11.76	11.83	+ 0.09

Est. sales: 10,300 sales Thur. 8,325.

Total open interest Thur. 57,798 up 2,659 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	129.90	130.60	128.75	130.30	+0.80
Dec	133.80	134.80	131.10	134.00	+0.80
Mar	137.50	138.70	135.25	138.00	+0.65
May	139.75	139.95	138.75	140.45	+0.40
Sep	144.90	144.90	144.50	145.25	+0.10

Est. sales: 1,030 sales Thur. 849.

Total open interest Thur. 6,290 up 3 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	108.75	110.20	10b.75	109.00	+0.70
Nov	108.00	109.40	107.75	108.90	+2.30
Jan	107.75	109.30	107.75	108.65	+1.75
Mar	108.10	109.30	108.05	108.95	+1.45
May	108.50	109.80	108.50	109.05	+1.10
Jul	109.80	109.80	109.80	109.60	+1.15
Jan	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.65	

Est. sales: 1,100 sales Thur. 607.

Total open interest Thur. 7,711 up 32 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	66.00	66.15	65.35	65.49	—0.06
Dec	67.30	67.35	66.78	66.94	+0.09
Mar	68.65	68.69	68.30	68.55	+0.52
May	69.70	70.00	69.55	69.65	+0.45
Oct	68.95	68.95	68.95	68.75	+0.25
Dec	69.25	69.35	69.10	69.10	+0.15

Est. sales: 7,50 sales Thur. 8,474. P Total open interest Thur. 38,407 up 828 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	91.50	91.70	90.40	91.20	+0.60
Dec	93.40	93.75	93.00	93.35	+0.55
Jan	93.55	93.80	93.25	93.45	+0.60
Mar	94.00	94.30	92.95	94.00	+0.70
May	93.90	94.5	93.70	94.30	+0.70
Jul	94.00	94.70	93.80	94.30	+0.70
Sep	93.85	94.50	93.85	94.30	+0.70
Dec	93.90	94.60	93.90	94.30	+0.70
Jan	94.60	94.60	94.60	94.30	+0.70
Mar	93.90	94.00	93.60	94.30	+0.70
May	93.95	94.80	93.50	94.30	+0.70

Est. sales: 9,200 sales Thur. 10,993.

Total open interest Thur. 60,690 up 546 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y.SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz.					
Sep	1040.0	1057.0	1037.00	1056.50	+28.50
Oct	1053.5	1055.0	1053.50	1056.80	+20.00
Dec	1066.0	1073.5	1065.00	1073.50	+20.00
Jan	1077.4	1081.3	1074.00	1081.30	+20.00
Mar	1088.0	1097.0	1087.00	1097.00	+20.00
May	1106.0	1110.3	1101.00	1110.30	+20.00
Jul	1119.0	1123.5	1115.00	1123.50	+20.00
Sep	1131.7	1135.7	1129.00	1135.50	+18.80
Dec	1150.0	1152.0	1146.00	1153.50	+17.50
Jan	1156.0	1156.0	1156.00	1159.50	+17.00
Mar	1170.4	1170.4	1166.50	1171.50	+15.90
May	1178.7	1178.7	1178.70	1183.30	+14.60

Est. sales: 26,000 sales Thur. 24,058.

Total open interest Thur. 157,317 up 919 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	427.50	432.90	426.80	432.90	+10.00
Jan	425.00	430.50	424.00	430.50	+10.00
Apr	428.50	433.60	427.50	433.60	+10.00
Jul	435.60	435.60	429.50	435.40	+10.00
Oct	435.00	439.50	434.50	439.90	+10.00
Jan	442.40	442.40	440.00	432.90	+10.00

Est. sales: 2,253 sales Thur. 1,708.

Total open interest Thur. 10,191 off 66 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
HSep	320.40	320.00	318.90	320.80+	3.20
Oct	322.40	322.90	321.60	319.40+	3.20
Dec	328.00	330.00	328.00	329.20+	3.20
Feb	334.40	336.20	334.20	335.30+	3.10
Apr	340.90	342.50	340.50	341.30+	3.00
Jun	346.50	348.50	346.40	347.10+	2.90
Aug	352.00	353.80	352.00	352.80+	2.90
Oct	359.50	360.00	358.40	358.50+	2.90
Dec	364.80	365.30	363.30	364.20+	2.90
Feb	368.50	370.80	368.50	369.80+	2.90
Apr	374.00	377.80	374.00	375.10+	2.90
Jun	380.50	381.20	39.00	380.40+	2.90

Est. sales: 26,500 sales Thur. 17,421.

Total open interest Thur. 175,195 off 348 from Tues

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.80
Albert Heijn	88.00
Algembank	334.50
Amrobank	73.10
A'Dam Rub	50.10
Fokker	26.60
Heineken	81.80
H.V.A.	53.00
Hoogovens	32.50
K.L.M.	105.50
Nat. Nedder	114.90
Pakhoed	53.70
Philips	23.70
Robeco	170.00
Rolinco	142.50
Rorento	110.90
Royal Dutch	149.80
Unilever	129.40
Van Ommer	221.40
VMF-Stork	49.30

Brussels

Arbed	2,670
GBL (B.lamb)	1,725
Cockerill	439
Electrobel	6,400
GB-Inno-BM	2,600
Hoboken	2,845
Petrofina	5,050
Ph. Gevaert	1,150
Soc. Generale	1,830
Solvay	2,615
Un. Miniere	744

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	46.80
B.A.S.F.	140.00
Bayer	132.30
Commerzbank	201.50
Conl. Gummi	53.40
Daimler	250.90
Demag	160.00
Deutsche Bnk	276.10
Dresdner Bnk	208.50
Hoechst	131.40
Hoesch	44.20
Karstadt	258.50
Kaufhof	198.00
K.H.D.	209.20
Lufthansa	93.00
Mannesman	162.50
Metallgesell.	252.50
Neckermann	145.00
RWE new	184.70
Schering	247.50
Siemens	268.90
Thyssen	93.80
Varta	178.00
Veba	153.00
Volkswagen	204.50

London

Anglo-Am Co	$7.77
Anglo-Am	0.85¼
Barclays Bnk	4.26
Beecham Gp	1.46
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.90
Bowater	1.47
BAT Ind.	2.83
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	11.50
Burmah	1.58
Cadbury Sc.	0.58
Chartered	1.40
Courtaulds	0.90
De Beer D	$7.77
Decco Rec	3.00
Distillers	2.29
Dunlop	0.59
E Mus Ind	0.94
GEC	2.84
Free St Ged	0.32¾
GKN	2.72
Glaxo Gp	4.46
Gold Fields	2.36
Gt Un St	4.00
Guinness	1.79
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$11⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.60
Imps	0.93
Marks & Spen.	1.08
Metal Box	2.78
Nichols	0.55
Plessey	1.21
Rand Mines	0.57½
Rank Org.	2.09
Royal Dutch	0.33
R.T.Z.	3.09
Shell	3.32
Thorn (A)	4.50
Tube Invest.	3.22
Union Carb.	$8.60
Vickers	1.60
War L.3½	0.33
West Deep	$17¾
West Drief	$51.80
West Hold	$39.00
West Mig	1.49
Woolworth	0.72
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	875.00
ERBA	2,730.00
ErcMarelli	305.50
Fiat	2,747.00
Finsider	141.00
Generali	50,490.00
IFI	3,500.00
Italgas	800.00
Italsider	344.00
LaRinas	117.00
Montedis	220.50
Olivetti	1,972.00
Pirelli	1,955.00
Snia Visco	841.00

Paris

Air Liquide	469.00
BSN	700.00
Carrefour	1,463.00
Cim Lafarge	265.40
Cie Bancaire	445.80
CFP	212.00
CGE	364.00
CCF	165.00
Elf-Aquitaine	970.00
Ferodo	380.00
Gen Occident	289.00
Imetal	66.10
L Oreal	685.00
Mach Bull	64.00
Michelin	911.00
Moet Henn	540.00
Moulinex	98.50
Paribas	218.50
PUK	96.00
Penarroya	58.90
Perrier	325.00
Peugeot	292.00
Rh Poulenc	130.90
Saclior	28.80
St Gobain	127.50
Suez	276.00
Telemecan	739.00
Thomson	229.80
Usinor	14.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,305
Buehrle	2,585
B Boveri	1,915
Cib Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	706
HoffRochN	7,575
Nestle	3,570
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	387
Sulzer	2,850
U.B. Suisse	3,280

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 30, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	112.60	109.25	112.30	112.40	109.30	109.45
Dec	116.55	113.00	116.25	116.35	113.00	113.50
Mar	122.50	119.00	122.30	122.40	119.00	119.05
May	125.70	122.50	125.65	125.70	122.35	122.40
Aug	129.25	128.75	129.55	129.70	126.75	126.85
Oct	133.00	133.00	133.00	133.50	130.95	131.10
4,618 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,344	1,315	1,315	1,316	1,336	1,338
Dec	1,408	1,380	1,381	1,382	1,387	1,388
Mar	1,447	1,422	1,425	1,426	1,429	1,430
May	1,472	1,448	1,448	1,450	1,458	1,459
Jly	1,492	1,470	1,470	1,473	1,483	1,487
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,505	1,510	1,515
Oct	1,550	1,526	1,528	1,535	1,537	1,540
3,834 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,804	1,786	1,800	1,801	1,797	1,799
Nov	1,855	1,841	1,848	1,850	1,843	1,845
Jan	1,866	1,852	1,860	1,862	1,851	1,856
Mar	1,837	1,819	1,825	1,827	1,813	1,815
May	1,826	1,818	1,813	1,818	1,802	1,804
Jly	1,815	1,810	1,795	1,800	1,801	1,803
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,785	1,800	1,792	1,794
8,454 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 30, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	938.00	939.00	873.00	875.00
3 months	931.50	932.00	913.00	914.00
Cathodes: spot	894.00	897.00	873.00	875.00
3 months	911.00	913.00	888.00	890.00
Tin: spot	6,770.00	6,780.00	6,705.00	6,710.00
3 months	6,740.00	6,750.00	6,705.00	6,710.00
Lead: spot	547.00	548.00	531.50	532.50
3 months	545.00	546.00	532.00	533.00
Zinc: spot	311.00	312.00	295.50	296.50
3 months	321.00	321.50	306.50	307.00
Silver: spot	461.30	461.80	449.50	450.20
3 months	475.40	475.60	463.50	464.00
Aluminium: spot	706.00	707.00	695.00	697.00
3 months	702.50	703.50	693.00	694.00
Nickel: spot	2,560.00	2,580.00	2,550.00	2,555.00
3 months	2,640.00	2,650.00	2,620.00	2,630.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 30, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	1,102	1,098	1,101	1,102	+7
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,095	1,105	+5
Dec	1,135	1,124	1,131	1,133	+17
Mar	1,204	1,189	1,204	1,204	+15
May	1,235	1,228	1,235	1,242	+31
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,240	1,260	+25
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,275	+20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,275	1,300	+15
645 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,285	1,270	1,265	1,275	—30
Dec	1,330	1,310	1,319	1,320	—20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,370	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	—	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	—	—10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	—	—15
165 lots					

Cash Prices

August 30, 1979

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.09	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	92-93	77-78
Lead Spot, lb	59	32½
Copper elect., lb	88¾	67¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.5705	6.4543
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	30½
Silver N.Y., oz	10.400	5.504
Gold N.Y., oz	319.40	208.70

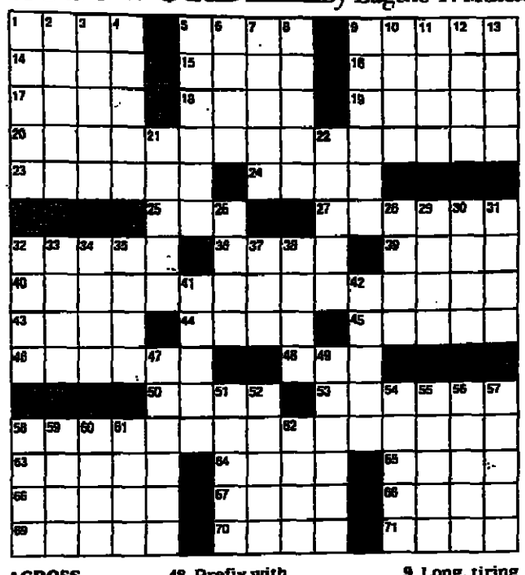
New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 30, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,107.00 f	1,101.90 f
Reuters	1,583.20	1,580.30

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 It's sometimes intercepted
5 Point; apex
9 Former U.N. head
14 Choir voice
15 *Fairy-tale* starter
16 Book by D. S. Freeman
17 Part of a vending machine
18 Othello, for one
19 Kind of renewal
20 *Commit* youthful follies
23 Winker
24 Plod
25 Place for dumbbells
27 Eliminate
32 Universal remedy propounded by Paracelsus
36 "He's —— Picker," 1914 *Berlin song*
39 Final notice
40 Start an austerity program
43 Rounded moldings
44 Express
45 The Japanese call it Chosen
46 "Intellectual arm" of a worldwide org.
48 Prefix with *center or* dermis
50 Slangy approval
53 Author of "Comin' thro' the Rye": 1875
58 Look out for No. 1
63 Athlete under a dome
64 Component
65 Theater group letters
66 Complete
67 —— Neuf, across the Seine
68 Oriental weight
69 Quintet plus quartet
70 Salver
71 Besides

DOWN

1 Old hat
2 Bronze, e.g.
3 Vt. ski center
4 Plant resembling the yucca
5 Neil Simon's *forte*
6 Some, in Seville
7 Lighters' kin
8 Pauline's predicament
9 Long, tiring walk
10 Protagonist, usually
11 *Spanish duke*
12 Spruce
13 "Hamiltons"
21 "It Happened One ——"
22 Inn
26 Leonine locks
28 Timber wolf
29 Great-grandson of *Shem*
30 Ornamental ceramic
31 Singer James from L.A.
32 Island near Bering Sea
33 National park in Utah
34 Folklore fiend
35 "Let —— cup pass . . .": Matt.
37 Guidry or Santo
38 Prefix with date or chamber
41 Summon
42 "Blue ——," 1927 hit song
47 Sidekick
49 Like a cover girl
51 What active volcanoes do
52 *Item* to count, in bridge
54 Related on mother's side
55 Like Judas
56 Noted writer of children's books
57 Flat
58 Goatlike creature
59 "—— Perpetua," Idaho motto
60 Business letter abbr.
61 Eucalyptus or ginkgo
62 "Strange Interlude" heroine

Solution to Previous Puzzle

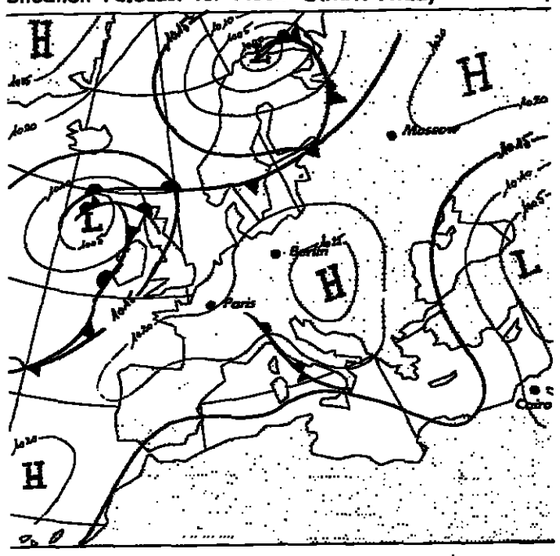
B	O	N	A		T	R	E	Y		T	R	A	D	E
A	B	E	L		R	U	D	E		R	O	M	E	O
W	O	L	F	G	A	N	G	A	M	A	D	E	U	S
O	E	L	A	N	C	E	Y		A	M	E	N	T	
		C	A	T	S		E	L	M	O				
S	H	O	O	T	S		S	I	D	E	S	H	O	W
W	O	R	D	S		B	A	S	E	L		O	W	E
E	P	E	E		A	R	L	E	N		P	R	E	P
S	P	A		C	R	E	O	N		T	R	E	N	T
T	E	D	S	H	A	W	N		C	R	I	B	S	
		T	A	G	S		D	R	A	M				
	C	O	R	I	O		L	E	O	N	A	R	D	O
J	O	H	A	N	N	S	E	B	A	S	T	I	A	N
A	L	I	F	E		E	D	I	T		E	S	T	E
B	O	O	E	D		T	A	T	S		S	E	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny	MADRID	30	86	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Sunny	MIAMI	28	83	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	N.A.	MILAN	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	67	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny	MOSCOW	14	61	Showers
BELGRADE	19	66	Sunny	MUNICH	19	66	Showers
BERLIN	21	70	Sunny	NEW YORK	27	80	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	75	Sunny	NICE	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	22	72	Sunny	OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	30	68	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Sunny
CASABLANCA	26	79	Sunny	PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	27	81	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Overcast	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Hazy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Sunny
EDINBURGH	18	64	Hazy	TEHRAN	30	86	Sunny
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
FRANKFURT	23	73	Sunny	TOKYO	23	73	Hazy
GENEVA	20	68	Hazy	TUNIS	32	90	Sunny
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	66	Overcast
HOUSTON	30	86	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Hazy
ISTANBUL	20	68	Stormy	WASHINGTON	29	85	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny	ZURICH	18	64	Hazy
LISBON	25	77	Sunny				
LONDON	24	75	Sunny				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



S. Africa Plans Black TV Station

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30 (UPI) — A second television network, catering to the country's 18 million blacks, will begin broadcasting by 1982, Hennie Smit, the minister of telecommunications said yesterday.

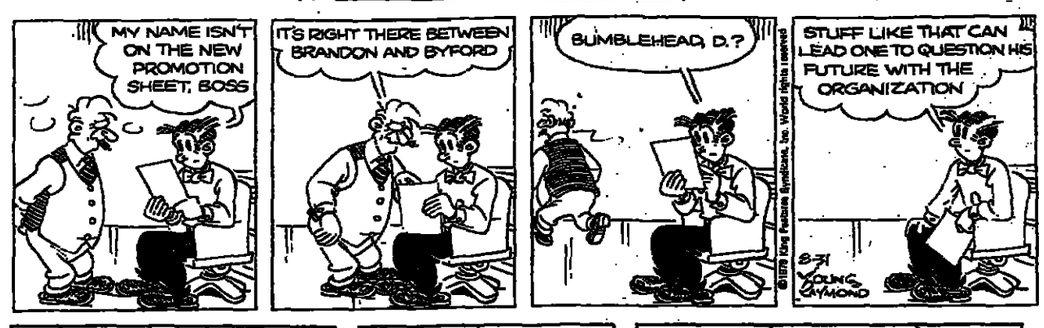
The black channel will be on the air three hours a day during the week and six hours a day during the weekends. Each of the five main black languages used in the country — Zulu, Tswana, Xhosa, Sotho and Tsonga — will have its own day. The weekend broadcasts will be alternated.

"The new network will be of great value in the educational and cultural enrichment of black people," Mr. Smit said. "It will also stimulate interest in their own sporting activities."

PEANUTS

B.C.

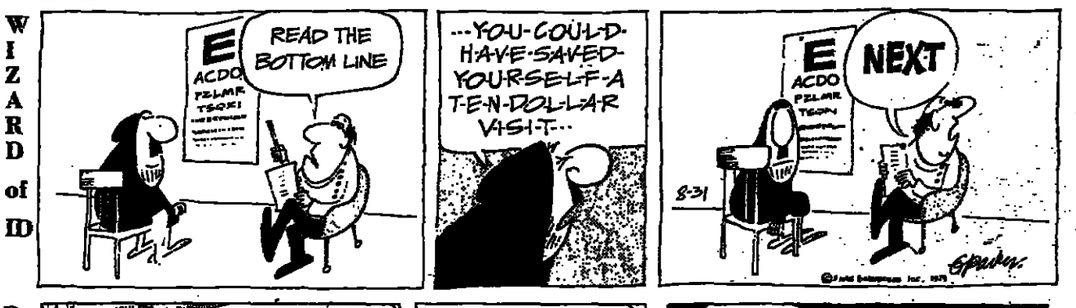
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

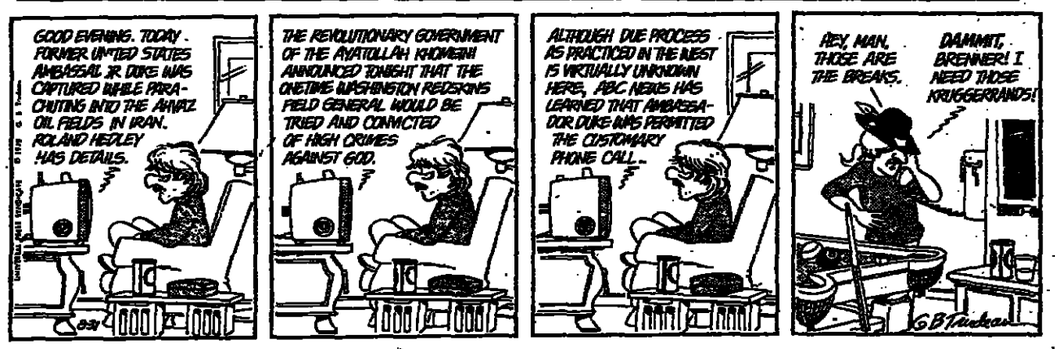
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NITHK

.GUVEA

DOONBY

BONGEY

WHAT PEOPLE WHO CHEAT ON THEIR DIET USUALLY DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ____ IN THE ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAKER GOURD ADMIRE TYCOON
Answer: Hug your husband if you hope to do this— GET AROUND HIM

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I UNNERSTAND THIS IS YOUR FIRST SQUARE MEAL SINCE YOU GOT MARRIED."

BOOKS

THE CRAFT OF WRITING

By William Sloane. Edited by Julia Sloane.
Norton. 123 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Hau

YOU don't learn to write by reading books on how to write. You learn by groping in the dark with your pencil or typewriter, until you hit on something a little better than what you've written before. Then you stop to figure out what happened to make you write better, and you take it from there. Or something like that.

Probably no one ever knew this better — at least the part about not learning to write from instruction manuals — than the late William Sloane, who spent his professional life as an editor, publisher and writing instructor, trying to infuse people with the skill to write a little better, by exposing them to his restless mind through personal confrontations. He was an optimist. As the poet John Ciardi, who has supplied an affectionate introduction to the present volume, once wrote: "Nothing ever nauseates/The William Sloane Associates."

Sloane could see possibilities in the most dismal of manuscripts and coax them forth, although, as Ciardi reminds us, he failed conspicuously to see anything in the first third of the original, maundering manuscript of Thomas Wolfe's "Look Homeward, Angel," which left him all the more perplexed when, after Maxwell Perkins of Charles Scribner's Sons brought out the book with great success, he read it through and found in it not one word of the 200,000 he had read. (It comforted Sloane somewhat to learn that Perkins, having promised Wolfe's agent to read the manuscript all the way to the end, had found in the final pages the makings of the book we know. But Sloane never completely forgave himself.)

Still, if you mull over a subject like writing long enough, you are eventually tempted to record your thoughts on paper. William Sloane may or may not actually have intended to bring out a book on writing, but he had by the time he died in 1974 accumulated these rather thoughtfully worked out lecture notes on various aspects of the craft. It was his widow, Julia Sloane, who finally saw fit to piece them together into a book. So now we have "The Craft of Writing."

I suppose that somewhere in the process of groping, it helps to stop and define the principles of what you have discovered. Not that knowing the principles really helps the next time you find yourself groping, but maybe having it boiled down to a principle helps to define the problem quicker the next time something goes wrong. This is where "The Craft of Writing" may come in handy. Sloane has it all boiled down to a few simple principles — simple, at any rate, if you've ever spent time worrying about such things.

What it boils down to is that you always have to write from a definite point of view, preferably a single one in a given scene, so that the reader can identify with the "means of perception" and experience a sense of veracity. You oughtn't to worry about style. As Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote to an editor in 1851: "The greatest possible merit of style is, of course, to make the words absolutely disappear into the thought."

Remember that a scene in a novel should have a beginning, a middle and an end, and should keep moving from one to the next. Whatever helps it to keep moving — setting, characters, dialogue — should always be doing more than one thing at a time. Always strive for density. And keep in mind:

"There are no uninteresting subjects, only uninteresting writers."

There's much more in the book, of course: everything Sloane touches upon has ramifications. But basically it's as simple as that, which isn't simple at all. I know I've been trying for years to define rily that quality of w Sloane calls "density," achieved when the opti ber of things is going some of them overtly, implication." I imagine be equally gratified by of his discussion.

The only thing that s bling about "The Craft is the sense one gets comes down to mast timeless formula. "Peo fashionable." Sloane defense of his rules of ship. "They don't ch inside." This is true something about art ch long run of time, to jud difference between "Th and "Krapp's Last Tap being an advocate of the own sake, one still has for the fact that the be literature seem wholly conception as well as t niques.

To this Sloane replied: Just worry abo damentals, and let great as it may. And cou number of books that (and published) with a grasp of the fundament seriously argue with hi

Christopher Lehmann the staff of The New Yo

New Nov By Hobs On the N

By Herbert Mi

NEW YORK (NYT) Z. Hobson once a her instinct for capturi events in fiction in her "Over and Above," co Doubleday early next the background of the clashing views about Isra Palestinians within one fa

Miss Hobson had just ed from her bicycle the —"I ride 1,000 miles a ye *tral Park"* — *and was talk* a confluence of happy ev at once, my new novel out. Carol Burnett is sta motion picture based on novel. "The 10th Month CBS will air in Septem Robert Calley, a young is preparing a stage play my last novel. 'Consentin You can call me a happy a

Miss Hobson's best-kno "Gentlemen's Agreement first appeared in 1947, wa and, for Hollywood, star dictment of anti-Semitism.

"My new novel again the complexities of being J America. It's a delicate stu relationships of three wom grandmother, a daughte granddaughter — set aga background of the Emeb and Israeli rescue . . .

"Although the PLO is front pages just when the coming out, actually I beg ing it three years ago. I people are going to say: 'T ra Hobson sure knows how her novels.' The book says will have to get together Palestinians but not the P daughter, an agnostic, has front the question of what ishness now means to her."

And what next?

"Give me a break," s "Well, I do have the begin another novel in my head, in-between time. I'm around, typing my notes, already up to the third Page 5."

BRIDGE — By Alan T

SOME players are never satisfied. Consider, for example, the diagramed deal. North had thoughts of slam when his partner opened aggressively with one no-trump, but his first move was a gentle two clubs, inquiring in standard Stayman fashion about major suits. East doubled to show clubs and suggest an eventual lead in that suit, but his holding was hardly adequate for the purpose. It does not pay to double an artificial bid unless you feel confident that the opponents cannot afford to play in that suit.

The redouble was an attempt to indicate that East had made an error. It promised four good clubs or a five-card suit. North brushed this aside with a cue-bid of three clubs, still looking for a m fit. Failing to find one, he no-trump. This was inte doubt as a natural invit slam, but South treated it wood and a shaky sl reached.

West duly led a club, but lier double was actually help to South than to hi nents. With or without the could be reasonably sure of three club tricks. If left to he could have finessed with assurance.

As it was, he played to dummy, and East took and shifted to a spade. This marked West with the South took his ace and minor-suit winners to e hand in this position:

	NORTH ♠Q ♡K J 10 5 ♢— ♣—	
WEST ♠K ♡Q 8 4 2 ♢— ♣—		EAST ♠— ♡9 7 6 ♢— ♣10
	SOUTH ♠9 8 ♡A 9 ♢J ♣—	

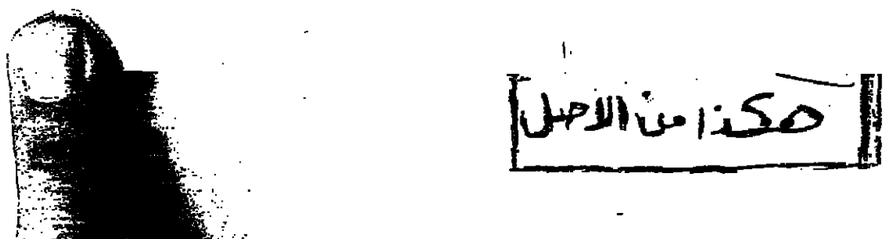
When the diamond jack West could not stand the p He had to save the spade he parted with a heart. South fore threw dummy's spade ruffed the heart ace and the that suit to make the slam.

		NORTH ♠Q 10 4 2 ♡K J 10 5 ♢A Q 8 ♣A 2	
WEST ♠K J 7 6 ♡Q 8 4 2 ♢10 5 4 ♣6 4			EAST ♠5 3 ♡7 6 3 ♢9 7 3 ♣K 10 8 7 3
	SOUTH (D) ♠A 9 8 ♡A 9 ♢K J 6 2 ♣Q J 9 5		

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2♣	Dbl.
Redbl.	Pass	3♣	Pass
3♢	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5♡	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club six.



[M]urray's 3 Homers Spur Orioles' Sweep

[BLOOMIN]GTON, Minn., Aug. [30] — [E]ddie Murray hit three [homers, dr]iving in all seven Bal[timore run]s the Orioles defeated [Minnesota, 7-]4 in the second game [of a double-he]ader sweep here yes[terday].

Baltimore Manager Earl Weaver, who was eligible to return to the dugout for the second game after serving a three-game suspension handed down Sunday by American League President Lee MacPhail, chose not to suit up, saying he was too nervous and upset about the disciplinary action.

In the first game, Scott McGregor scattered eight singles to shut out the Twins, 4-0.

Murray, who had eight runs batted in for the day hit a three-run homer following a double by Benny Ayala and a walk off loser Geoff Zahn (10-5) to give the Orioles a 3-1 lead in the fifth inning of the second game.

He connected against Zahn again in the seventh and hit his 21st homer of the season, a two-run shot off reliever Mike Marshall, in the ninth.

Associated Press

[Pete] Rose, trying to stretch a bases-loaded double [Wednesda]y night, is tagged out at third by Reds' Ray Knight.

Yankees 7, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, newly acquired George Scott hit a three-run home run in a five-run second inning and Ron Guidry won his eighth straight start, with relief from Rich Gossage, as New York defeated Texas, 7-5. Guidry, upping his record to 14-7, had to survive a shaky first inning in which Texas picked up three hits, a walk and three unearned runs after second baseman Willie Randolph misplayed two ground balls.

Indians 5, Mariners 4
Indians 2, Mariners 1

In Cleveland, Rick Waits and Victor Cruz combined on a six-hitter and Toby Harrah hit a two-run homer to give Cleveland a 2-1 victory over Seattle and a sweep of their doubleheader. In the opener, Mike Hargrove's two-run double and Rick Manning's game-winning single climaxed a five-run ninth-inning rally that gave the Indians a 5-4 triumph.

A's 6, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Mario Guerrero drove in three runs and Mike Norris scattered 10 hits to pace Oakland to a 6-4 victory over Toronto.

Royals 18, Brewers 8

In Kansas City, Mo., Pete LaCock drove in four runs and Amos Otis knocked in three to pace Kansas City to an 18-8 victory over Milwaukee. The Royals got 19 hits off five Milwaukee pitchers — including infielders Sal Bando and Jim Gantner and catcher Buck Martinez, who combined to pitch the final five innings.

Tigers 2, Angels 1

In Detroit, Steve Kemp's single scored Lou Whitaker with the winning run in the sixth inning as Detroit defeated California, 2-1. The loss was the fourth in a row for the Angels, who have dropped 11 of their last 15 games, to see their lead dip to a half-game over Kansas City in the American League West.

Expos 5, Astros 3

In the National League, in Montreal, Ellis Valentine's three-run homer in the sixth inning wiped out a 2-1 Houston lead and the Expos went on to down the Atsros, 5-3.

Reds 7, Phillies 6

In Philadelphia, reliever Doug Bair pitched four scoreless innings and Johnny Bench hit a two-run homer to help Cincinnati beat Philadelphia, 7-6. In chalking up their eighth straight victory, the Reds widened their lead in the Western Division to 1½ games over the Atros.

Padres 3, Cubs 1

In San Diego, Kurt Bevacqua singled, doubled and drove in two runs to help Gaylord Perry snap a personal five-game losing streak as San Diego defeated Chicago, 3-1. Perry (11-11) had not won since July 20; he limited the Cubs to six hits in pitching his 10th complete game of the season.

Pirates 4, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Phil Garner's two-run double keyed a four-run eighth inning, triggering Pittsburgh over Los Angeles, 4-1. Bert Blyleven (11-4) pitched the first seven innings for Pittsburgh and Kent Tekulve worked out of an eighth-inning jam to preserve the victory with his 24th save.

Cardinals 5, Giants 1

In San Francisco, John Fulgham pitched a five-hitter and Garry Templeton hit a two-run triple in the eighth inning to lead St. Louis over San Francisco, 5-1. George Hendrick hit his 13th homer of the season in the fourth off loser Vida Blue (10-12).

Braves 5, Mets 4

In New York, Jeff Burroughs drove in two runs and Rick Matula gained his first victory since June 29 as Atlanta defeated New York, 5-4. Matula (7-8) scattered 11 hits before being relieved in the ninth.

[M]ajor League Line Scores

[AME]RICAN LEAGUE

First Game

001 210 000—4 6 2
000 00 000—0 8 1

[...] Dempsey; Erickson, Redfern, [...]. W— McGregor, 10-4. L— [...]

[S]econd Game

000 030 202—7 9 1
000 110 200—4 7 0

[...] (7), D.Martinez (7), Stan[houser] (...); Zahn, Marshall (7) and [...]. 2-0. L— Zahn, 10-5. HRs— [Baltimore, Murra]y 3 (21). Minnesota, Goodwin [...].

First Game

010 000 210—4 9 0
000 000 005—5 8 0

[...] (9), Rawley (9) and Stinson; [...] and Alexander. W—Monge, 8-9. [...] HRs— Seattle, Meyer (20). [...] (21).

[S]econd Game

010 000 000—1 6 1
002 000 00x—2 4 0

[...] (7) and Cox; Waits, Cruz (8) [...] Waits, 14-11. L—Twitchell, 0-1. [...] (6). Cleveland, Harrah [...].

104 010 000—6 12 1
110 100 010—4 10 1

[...]man; T.Underwood, Buskey [...] —Norris, 5-6. L—T.Underwood, [...] Griffin (2).

050 010 010—7 9 2
200 000 101—5 11 1

[...] (9) and Guiden; Rajsich, [...] (9) and Sundberg. W—Guidry, [...] 3. HRs— New York, Scott (6).

040 020 002— 8 13 1
504 000 01x—18 19 0

[...] (1), Mitchell (4), Bando (4), [Mart]inez (8) and Moore, Fosse (6); [...] (9) and Porter, Quirk (6). W— [...] Splittorff, 12-8. HRs—Milwaukee, [Bro]zcano (24), Money (5). Kansas [City, O]tis (17), Brett (17).

010 000 000—1 8 0
010 001 00x—2 6 0

[...] (8) and Downing; Morris, Lo[...] and Parrish (6). W—Morris, [...]7.

[NAT]IONAL LEAGUE

011 002 100—5 9 1
010 000 102—4 12 3

[...] (9), J.McLaughlin (9) and [...] (7), Murray (9) and Trevi[no]. W—Matula, 7-8. L—Burris, 0-1.

010 100 000—5 15 1
000 000 010—1 5 1

[...] Simmons; Blue, Holland (9) and [...]. [F]ulgham, 7-4. L— Blue, 10-13. [HR—St. Louis, He]ndrick (13).

010 001 010—3 9 0
000 073 10x—5 8 0

[...] (7) and Ashby, Bochy (6), [...], Sosa (8) and Carter. W—Lee, [...] 15-8. HRs—Montreal, Parrish [...]).

200 041 000—7 10 2
200 400 000—6 9 0

[...], Bair (6) and Bench; Espino[sa, ...] (7) and Boone. W—Soto, 2-2. L—Soucier, 1-3. HRs—Cincinnati, Bench (17). Philadelphia, Schmidt (40).

Chicago 000 100 000—1 6 1
San Diego 201 000 00x—3 8 0

McGlothen, Tidrow (8) and Blackwell; Perry and Fahey. W—Perry, 11-11. L— McGlothen, 11-10.

Pittsburgh 000 000 040—4 8 0
Los Angeles 001 000 000—1 7 1

Blyleven Romo (8), Tekulve (8) and Nicosia, Ott (8); Reuss, Brett (8) and Ferguson. W—Blyleven, 11-4. L—Reuss, 4-12. HR—Los Angeles, Garvey (21).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	86	44	.662	—
Milwaukee	80	54	.597	8
Boston	77	52	.597	8½
New York	71	58	.550	14½
Detroit	72	61	.541	15½
Cleveland	68	65	.511	19½
Toronto	42	90	.318	45

West

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
California	71	62	.534	—
Kansas City	70	62	.530	½
Minnesota	68	63	.519	2
Texas	63	70	.474	8
Chicago	57	74	.435	13
Seattle	56	78	.418	15½
Oakland	43	91	.321	28½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L.	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	77	54	.588	—
Montreal	71	54	.568	3
Chicago	70	59	.543	6
St. Louis	69	60	.535	7
Philadelphia	65	67	.492	12½
New York	52	77	.403	24

West

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	77	57	.575	—
Houston	75	58	.564	1½
Los Angeles	61	71	.462	15
San Francisco	59	73	.447	17
San Diego	57	77	.425	20
Atlanta	53	79	.402	23

NASL Playoffs

Semifinals

National Conference

Series A

	W	L	GF	GA
Vancouver	1	0	2	0
Cosmos	0	1	0	2

American Conference

Series B

	W	L	GF	GA
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0

Wednesday's Game

Vancouver 2, Cosmos 0

(Playoffs are two-game series. If teams split the games, then a 30-minute total-game will be played. If teams are tied after that, then they go to a shootout.)

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Purchased John Montague, pitcher, from the Seattle Mariners.

CHICAGO—Recalled Dewey Robinson and Britt Burns, pitchers, and Thad Bosley, outfielder, from Iowa of the American Association.

KANSAS CITY—Recalled German Barranca, infielder; Jim Gaudet, catcher; Jim Nettles, outfielder, and Craig Eaton and Gary Christenson, pitchers, from Omaha of the American Association.

SEATTLE—Recalled Charlie Beamon, infielder; Bill Plummer, catcher; and Jim Lewis and Roy Branch, pitchers, from Spokane of the Pacific Coast League. Recalled Rodney Craig, outfielder, from San Jose of the California League.

National League

MONTREAL—Recalled Bill Atkinson, pitcher; Tony Bernazard, infielder; and Randy Bass, first baseman, from Denver of the American Association.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Kim Seaman, John Urrea, Tom Bruno and Bob Sykes, pitchers; Roger Freed, Mike Ramsey, and Leon Durham, infielders; Terry Kennedy, catcher; and Jim Lentine and Keith Smith, outfielders, from Springfield of the American Association. Recalled Joe Edelen, pitcher, and Dave Pennicli, outfielder, from Arkansas of the Texas League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BALTIMORE—Re-signed Lee Gross, center. Placed Ron Lee, running back, on the injured reserve list.

CHICAGO—Signed Dave Williams, running back, and Lynn Boden, guard. Placed Allan Ellis, cornerback, and Roland Harper, fullback, on the injured reserve list.

GREEN BAY—Acquired Steve Stewart, linebacker. Waived Paul Rudzinski, middle linebacker.

HOUSTON—Signed Ronnie Coleman, running back, to a one-year contract. Acquired Booble Clark, running back.

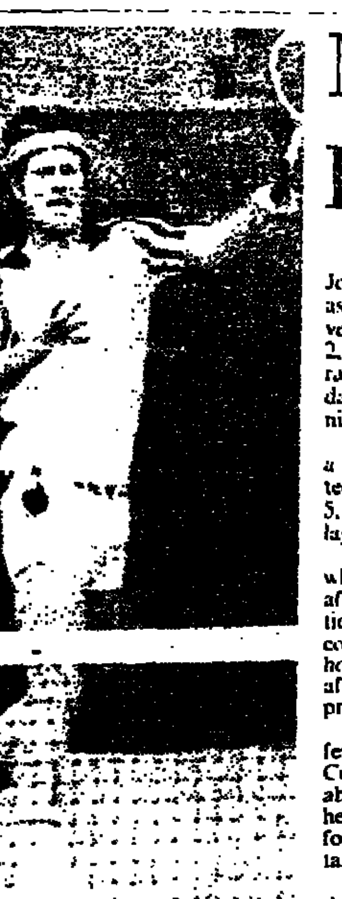
MINNESOTA—Acquired Robert Steele, receiver, on waivers from Dallas. Released Harry Washington, receiver. Placed Steve Niehaus, defensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Placed Gordon King, offensive tackle, on the injured reserve list. Acquired Ray Oldham, safety.

TAMPA BAY—Placed David Logan, defensive lineman, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON—Announced the suspension of John Riggins, running back, for an undisclosed period.

McEnroe Heats Up Despite Open Rain



AP

John McEnroe

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI) — John McEnroe, fighting the crowd as well as his opponent, routed Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 yesterday before a steady rain here washed out most of the day's activity in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

Eddie Dibbs, the No. 9 seed, had a lot more difficulty in overcoming teen-ager Tim Wilkison 4-6, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3 in a match that was delayed two hours because of rain.

Despite bright, sunny conditions when play started, a sudden early-afternoon storm caused interruptions of up to two hours on the side courts. The rains came again a few hours later; the remainder of the afternoon contests and the night program were called off.

McEnroe, who grew up just a few miles from the National Tennis Center here, complained repeatedly about crowd noise and movement; he will be temperamentally ready for a second-round match against tantrum king Ilie Nastase.

"It's not the people's fault, it's the fault of the ushers," said the No. 3 seed. "I don't think they know what an odd game is. They ought to get people who can control the movement of the fans."

Nastase played it loose, choosing to entertain the grandstand crowd in his first-round match against Leo Palin of Finland. Actually he was close to his best behavior, pausing only occasionally to chat with his racket or stare off into space — or at a linesman. Nastase won the first two sets, 7-5, 7-5, before Palin withdrew with a pulled muscle in his right leg.

"I think this is one of the craziest tournaments," said Nastase, who changed his pants in a passageway between sets and then gave the finger to a passing plane. "I don't see how you can concentrate," said the fiery Romanian. "Even for me, and I never concentrate."

Anticipating his match with Nastase, McEnroe said, "He was a great player. He's not great now, but he's still good and he's capable of playing a very good match. If I play well, I should be able to beat him. I'm sure he'll try to hug me, but I'll watch for it."

Nastase agreed. "Yeah, sure, I'll hug him," he said with a little smile. "I hug everybody."

Cowboys, Rams: NFC Business as Usual

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT) — A preview of the National Conference of the National Football League:

Eastern Division

Cowboys

Dallas (12-4 last season) has needed enough replacements this summer to test its vaunted squad depth. If their four division rivals hope to knock over the Cowboys, who have finished first five years in a row, they had better do so early. The defense is the true area of concern. The pass rush has had little sting, reflecting the departure of Ed (Too Tall) Jones; several defensive backs have nagging injuries.

Cardinals

The division seems considerably weaker, however, and there is no bona fide challenger. St. Louis (6-10) seems the most able, especially if rookie running back Otis Anderson turns out to be another Earl Campbell. The offensive line is as strong as ever, and Jim Hart, the 35-year-old quarterback who has started 72 of the last 73 games, deserves some compliments.

Eagles

Coach Dick Vermeil put Philadelphia (9-7) through a grueling training camp, and the players may not get their legs back until October. The offense, which has an old, smart line, could take off if improvement is made at wide receiver, especially with the recent acquisition of fullback Leroy Harris from Miami. The coaches have done wonders with the defense, a 3-4 type built around linebacker Bill Bergey.

Redskins

Washington (8-8) is going through a major transition. Joe Theismann, at quarterback with Bill Kilmer gone, is not certain as yet who will be catching his passes. He does know he has a superb fullback, John Riggins, who gained 1,014 yards last season without a lot of help — although Riggins has been suspended for an unexplained and unauthorized absence from practice yesterday.

Giants

With New York (6-10) there is an awful lot to be done. Prospects for moving the ball, on the ground or in the air, are dismal; the defense will be out on the field for long periods. There is some question whether Joe Pisarcik will get through 16 games at quarterback behind a suspect offensive line.

Central Division

Lions

Once known as the "black and blue division" there is little to be feared from these five teams. At Detroit (7-9), Monte Clark is proud of the offensive line he has built; it includes a gem in rookie Keith Dorney. The two running backs, Dexter Bussey and Horace King, are invaluable and catch a lot of passes. The defensive line has the league's No. 1 pass rusher in Al (Bubba) Baker.

Packers

Bart Starr, coach of Green Bay (8-7-1), has finally been able to establish a solid lineup, in which defensive ends Ezra Johnson and Mike Butler lead the way. The offensive line is the league's biggest, its members averaging almost 280 pounds. David Whitehurst has been an adequate quarterback, and Terdell Middleton, the halfback, is underrated; he gained 1,116 yards last season.

Bears

At Chicago (7-9), Coach Neil Armstrong is still weighing three quarterbacks, and Vince Evans stands a good chance of starting in the opener. A better passing game is essential for the Bears, who have an outstanding line and the great runners Walter Payton and Roland Harper. The only defensive weakness is in the linebacking.

Vikings

Minnesota (8-7-1) has won the division for six seasons in a row but is running out of gas. New quarterback Tommmy Kramer has not shown much. Coach Bud Grant has had to patch and paste, especially in the secondary, which has lost four former regulars. Rickey Young and Chuck Foreman will be the running backs again, but Kramer has to get something going.

Buccaneers

Tampa Bay (5-11) beat the Bears and the Vikings last year before injuries muted the Bucs' offense. This team lives by its defense, with Leroy Selmon the star. Doug Williams, who can throw a football hard but not always accurately, will quarterback, and Ricky Bell and George Ragsdale will be the running backs. The team has been improving steadily.

Western Division

Rams

Los Angeles (12-4) will have another typical Ram team — big, fast, deep and bruising. The Rams should not have any difficulty finishing first for the seventh year in a row. There will be an interesting game at Dallas Oct. 14.

John Cappelletti won't be playing, but Cullen Bryant took his place and did well late last year. The defense, the equal of any in the league, had no trouble replacing Bill Simpson with Nolan Cromwell at safety and Isiah Robertson with Bob Brudzinski at linebacker.

Saints

Archie Manning had his best season last year, and, if he has another one like it, New Orleans (7-9) could be a playoff team. The team has not had a winning season in 10 years.

Manning should do well. The offensive line, damaged a year ago, is healthy, and so are Chuck Muncie and Tony Galbreath, the big backs. Defense is Coach Dick Nolan's problem.

Falcons

Hometowners went wild over Atlanta (9-7) last year, and no wonder. The team won four games by 20-17, scoring the winning points in the last 10 seconds. That is hard to do again, although this team could be improved because of the addition of two badly needed running backs — William Andrews and James Mayberry. The tough defense is still there — the No. 1 draft choice, Don Smith, cannot break into the lineup.

49ers

If its preseason play is a true indication, San Francisco (2-14) once more will have the weakest team in the league. New coach-general manager Bill Walsh is making no bones about it, comparing his squad to a first-year expansion team.

O.J. Simpson's recovery from knee surgery has been slow, and he may not be ready until October. The other good halfback, Paul Hofer, is also out, and so top draft choice James Owens has been shifted from wide receiver to running back.

Impatient Fans Get in the Act, Serve Up Aces

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Yesterday's rain delays made for a frustrating day for the spectators at the U.S. Open championships. So when Eddie Dibbs and Tim Wilkison took their time returning from a two-hour suspension of play, the throngs surrounding the small side court got impatient.

They stomped, booed and argued with officials about whether or not they could sit on the flower boxes lining the court. And the most impatient did something about things — they took the court and played tennis.

At first the crowd cheered just for having something to watch, but then they were truly impressed. "He's good," said one fan as 15-year-old Steven Hazan of Sands Point zinged aces and passing shots by Robert Bellick of East Northport.

Indeed, last year Hazan was the fifth-ranked 14-and-under in the East and Bellick, only 13, was only ninth in the 12-and-under class.

The ballboys started chasing balls and the officials were about to start keeping score when Dibbs and Wilkison arrived. "We were just really bored waiting for them," explained Hazan, who admitted it was the largest audience he's ever had.

First-Round Matches

Men's Singles

John McEnroe, U.S., def. Pavel Slozil, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4; Ilie Nastase, Romania, def. Leo Palin, Finland, 7-5, 7-5, retired; Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, def. Vince Van Patten, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-0; Robert Trogolo, South Africa, def. Trey Waltke, U.S., 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Steve Krulevitz, U.S., def. Patrice Dominguez, France, 6-8, 6-1, 7-6.

Romiro Benavides, Bolivia, def. Bob Lutz, U.S., 1-6, 7-6, 2-1, retired; Sherwood Stewart, U.S., def. Randy Crawford, U.S., 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John Lloyd, Great Britain, def. Charlie Pasarell, U.S., 6-1, 6-3, 6-7, 6-1; Harold Solomon, U.S., def. Jose Luis Damiani, Uruguay, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3; Ray Moore, South Africa, def. Jeff Borowiak, U.S., 4-3, retired; Eddie Dibbs, U.S., def. Tim Wilkison, U.S., 4-6, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Singles

Sherry Acker, U.S., def. Dana Gilbert, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Diane Morrison, U.S., def. Linda Siegel, U.S., 6-0, 6-1; Kathy May Teacher, U.S. def. Heather Ludloff, U.S., 7-6, 6-1; Leslie Allen, U.S., def. Sandra Collins, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Kate Latham, U.S., def. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Terry Holladay, U.S., def. Sharon Walsh, U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

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Observer

Playing It Liberal

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Having bid farewell to schoolhouses several years ago with the sorrow of a man emerging from 30 years of lost wanderings in the Dismal Swamp, I have only lately begun studying the nuances of human passion created by the busing issue and the strange behavior they produce.

Baker

Take Smith, whose children attend public schools. Smith despises school busing, but does not dare say so for fear that Carling will call him a "racist."

A vociferous champion of social and political uplift, Carling holds that the random intermingling in faraway schoolrooms of children rich and poor, black and white, is a blessing to the republic. Resistance to the idea, to his way of thinking, can stem only from a benighted racism, which must be plainly labeled and denounced.

The Carlings of the world have an easy time with the Smiths, who live in terror of being publicly exposed as illiberal. Smith refuses to complain about his tax rates for fear of being called a "fascist," fears being caught with an opinion on Palestine lest he be called an "anti-Semite" and hates to have people see his wife cooking dinner because he is afraid feminists will call him an "oppressor."

* * *

Barry, on the other hand, is not so easily pushed around by terrorist epithets. He points out before the assembled crowd that Carling, this gallant hussar of public school busing, sends his own children to private school.

The Carlings almost invariably send their own children to private school. The assumption seems to be that with a father as enlightened as Carling, a child doesn't need the beneficial intermingling of rich and poor, black and white.

Barry, a man of outspoken conviction, calls Carling a "hypocrite." All of us in Barry's audience enjoy that. It is always comforting to see someone else's hypocrisy called to account, since it decreases the chances of anybody's noticing your own.

Carling, of course, denies hypocrisy, but his defense is a trap. The simple fact, he pleads, is that he wants only the best education for his children. The place to get it, regrettably, is private school.

* * *

Carling is now hung up in his own barbed wire. "You are an elitist!" cries a man in the crowd. It is Hamlin. No man is more qualified to drive the dreadful word "elitist" into a fellow creature's heart, at least in this confrontation.

Hamlin's children have always been bused to public schools and, though their reading level is three years beneath the national average and they are regularly robbed of their lunch money in the corridors, Hamlin is proud, not only because his kids can take it, but also because they are being protected from the corrosive infection of "elitism."

Hamlin is black and, so, would never dream of calling Smith a "racist." He will leave that to Carling, the white liberal, but he will not tolerate Carling's white liberal "elitism."

Boasting about your indifference to uplift is the best way to keep the crowd from getting a harpoon into you. So Barry boasts about sending his children to private school and, if anyone accuses him of being a "fascist," he will boast about that, too, boasting in passing that he enjoys oil-company dividends from windfall profits and is the only person in the room who enjoyed total avoidance of last year's income tax.

It is Hamlin who infuriates Quinn. Like Hamlin, Quinn is also black, but he has no more use for busing than Smith has. Quinn sees it as a scheme by the white power structure to destroy the integrity of the black community. Hamlin's eagerness to submit to the plot infuriates Quinn, but he doesn't dare say so. He is afraid Hamlin would accuse him of having a "ghetto mentality," and he does not want to give whites the satisfaction of hearing him explain how the despicable "ghetto" turned into the comforting "black community" he now cherishes.

Meanwhile, the politicians present have left the room and the judges, being too old to think about children, ponder statistics.

Bolshoi's Ulanova at 69: Still Dancing in the Mind

By Seth Mydans

MOSCOW (AP) — She is 69 years old, but in her imagination, ballerina Galina Ulanova still performs — and better than ever — on the Bolshoi stage.

If her aging body would only let her, Ulanova knows she could dance far better today than during the years when she reigned as the prima ballerina of the Bolshoi.

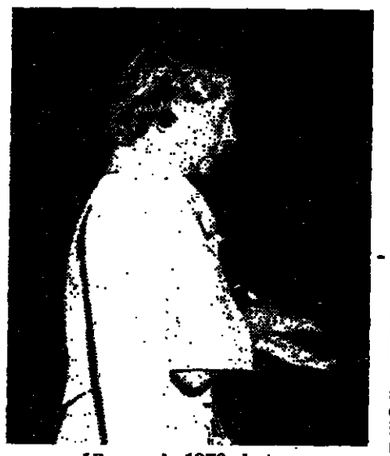
"That is the tragedy of ballet," she said in an interview. "It is an art for the young. But a person is so constructed that his experience, his understanding, his creative imagination accumulate only with time."

In her later years on the stage, before her retirement 18 years ago at the age of 51, she said she danced her famous Juliet better, with a truer feeling of youth, than when she herself was young.

Throughout her career she kept coming back to roles, particularly her part in "Romeo and Juliet," and finding new depths, new shades of character in them.

At the same time, she stopped performing in such ballets as "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty" because she found the roles too shallow, nothing more than "technical spectacles."

From a career that began in 1928, Ulanova said her finest memories do not come from the Bolshoi stage at all but from the theater's rehearsal halls where she worked out the subtleties of her roles.



Ulanova in 1970 photo.

"Once I reached the premiere, it was already less interesting for me. The work was done. What gave me joy was the creative process — finding something new in the role, putting in something new of my own — the process of search."

Now in a way, although she can no longer perform, Ulanova continues in this aspect of ballet. "My dances live on through my students, because the dances I give them are my dances. And in my mind I always dance together with my students on the stage."

Last year Ulanova decided to retire even from teaching, after nurturing some of the fine talents of the current Bolshoi company — Vladimir Vasiliev, Ekaterina Maximova, Ludmila Semenyaka and others.

Back to Work

"But then I saw this girl and I saw that I would need to work with her at least three years . . . I hope I have not been mistaken in her. I hope my eye has not deceived me."

"This girl" is Nina Semizorova, an unknown from Kiev who, in her teacher's eyes, could be one of the next great ballerinas of the Bolshoi.

"It is very difficult to work with the young because to work well one must concentrate completely, and the young have many distractions."

But in Semizorova, a tall, rangy 21-year-old with an inner fire something like that of the Bolshoi's great Maya Plisetskaya, Ulanova has found a drive for work that sometimes brings them both back to the theater in the evenings for extra hours of training.

Her teaching seems to have brought Ulanova a second youth, and on the eve of Semizorova's Bolshoi debut early this year, the teacher appeared as nervous as her protegee.

Ulanova's own debut 51 years ago is not a happy memory. "I was afraid of everything. I was afraid of the theater, afraid of the public, afraid of the responsibility."

Though she was nervous and awkward with her role, her ballet master Fyodor Lopukhov had faith in her. "Never mind, let her fail," she remembers his saying. But she didn't.

Her debut was in Leningrad, where she spent the first part of her career with that city's Kirov Ballet. It was not until 1944 that, in a rare transfer from one major Soviet troupe to another, Ulanova joined the Bolshoi and her fame began to spread.

Ulanova in 1954 "Swan Lake."

In retirement, Ulanova is a woman of dignity and quiet beauty, dressed for an interview in a soft brown wool dress with a large jade pendant around her neck.

She keeps herself in ballet trim with a daily workout of 30 to 40 minutes, and is proud of her figure.

"I think the figure is what is important with a person, not the face, and you can work on the figure," she said.

"On the beach, sometimes I draw jealousy from other women. If you saw me from behind, or if I wore a mask on my face, wouldn't guess my real age."

Almost two decades after leaving the stage, Ulanova's is still the dominant name at the Bolshoi, and even Plisetskaya has never quite come out from under her shadow.

But Ulanova still shows the insecurity, the awkward sternness, that marked her debut so long ago. She seemed half surprised by the tributes that marked the 50th anniversary of her debut last year.

"It's very good for me to know that people still remember me," she said.

PEOPLE: *The Lady Vanishes Almost — Wins £1*

In London, housewife Valerie **Thorpe**, 35, became Britain's Slimmer of the Year for shedding 254 of her 404 pounds in 11 months — without taking a single slimming drug. And her husband Terry, a butcher, declared: "We've kept some of her old dresses as souvenirs. The rest I've sold as car covers." Mrs. Thorpe received £1,000 (about $2,250) from a slimmers' magazine.

* * *

Leonard Bernstein was one of seven musicians around the world to be awarded the 1979 Unesco-International Music Council Awards. The others honored were **Nadia Boulanger**, the French teacher and conductor; **Jan Cikker**, the Czechoslovak composer; **Sir Bernard Heinze**, Australian conductor and teacher; **Mohammed Kobanje**, Iraqi exponent of Mamaq singing; **Sofia Lissa**, a Polish musicologist, and **Sviatoslav Richter**, the Soviet pianist.

* * *

As secretary of state, **Henry Kissinger**'s act was as colorful as any in the diplomatic corps. But now the show biz connection is official. He's been named "Man of the Year" by the New York Friars Club — the nation's foremost theatrical fraternity. He will formally receive the honor next year at a black-tie dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

* * *

A craftsman always takes his tools along when he goes on a job, and **Victor Borge** is no exception. The Great Dane is booked for Sept. 24 through Oct. 20 at Chicago's Studebaker Theater and the act will feature his very own piano — a $53,000 Boesendorfer. Says Borge, "It's the Rolls-Royce of pianos — only it has smaller wheels."

* * *

Karl Thorstein of Iceland, playing black, defeated **Johnny Olivo** of Australia to win the World Tournament of the Child-chess competition at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The tournament for players aged 15 and under was held in conjunction with the 50th congress of the World Chess Federation . . . Among the big boys at the Puerto Rico congress, world chess champion **Anatoli Karpov**, 29, of the Soviet Union, won 17 of 20 games he played simultaneously against the best players from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Karpov lost one and drew two of the games person to beat him **Rivera**, 30, a professor University of Puerto Ri

* * *

The first Americ known to have receive **Ralph Waldo Emers** 1880s, he received $5 f "and oats for his horse was often an argu whether the oats was bargain," according to **Moore**, director-genera ternational Platform Moore also allows th $100 speaker's fee wen **Webster** and the first pend to **Henry Ward** consider that **Joseph** just out of office as health, education and hit the lecture trail at price of $10,000 a sp Moore calls "extrem **Gerald Ford**, he said, and Gen. **Alexander** cently received $15,000 speech, "but when or comes an announced for the presidency, "th bly be giving away their

* * *

Former New York **Lindsay** has undergone remove an intestinal but is reported in "exce tion" at Columbia Medical Center. Lin stricken with stomach day while attending clambake. He was Gloversville Hospital flown by helicopter to Presbyterian. A hospi man said Lindsay will pitalized for about 10 da

* * *

Vincent Luigi Napoli rest in Cupertino, Calif cause he didn't like neighbor planted an Postal inspectors say been drowning **Douglas** Jr. for a year in unsol mail — packages, books of course, bills. Phone day and night — from nation from salesmen fo "leads." The bewildered was about to give up when his wife happen store that makes rubber learned that Napoli had one with her husband's address. That lead led and, Carothers hopes, last at the mail box.

— SAMUEL.

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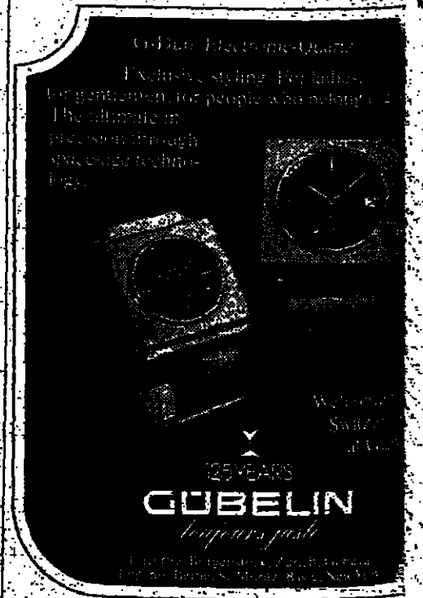
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